

THIRD SERIES VOL 58 NUMBER 10

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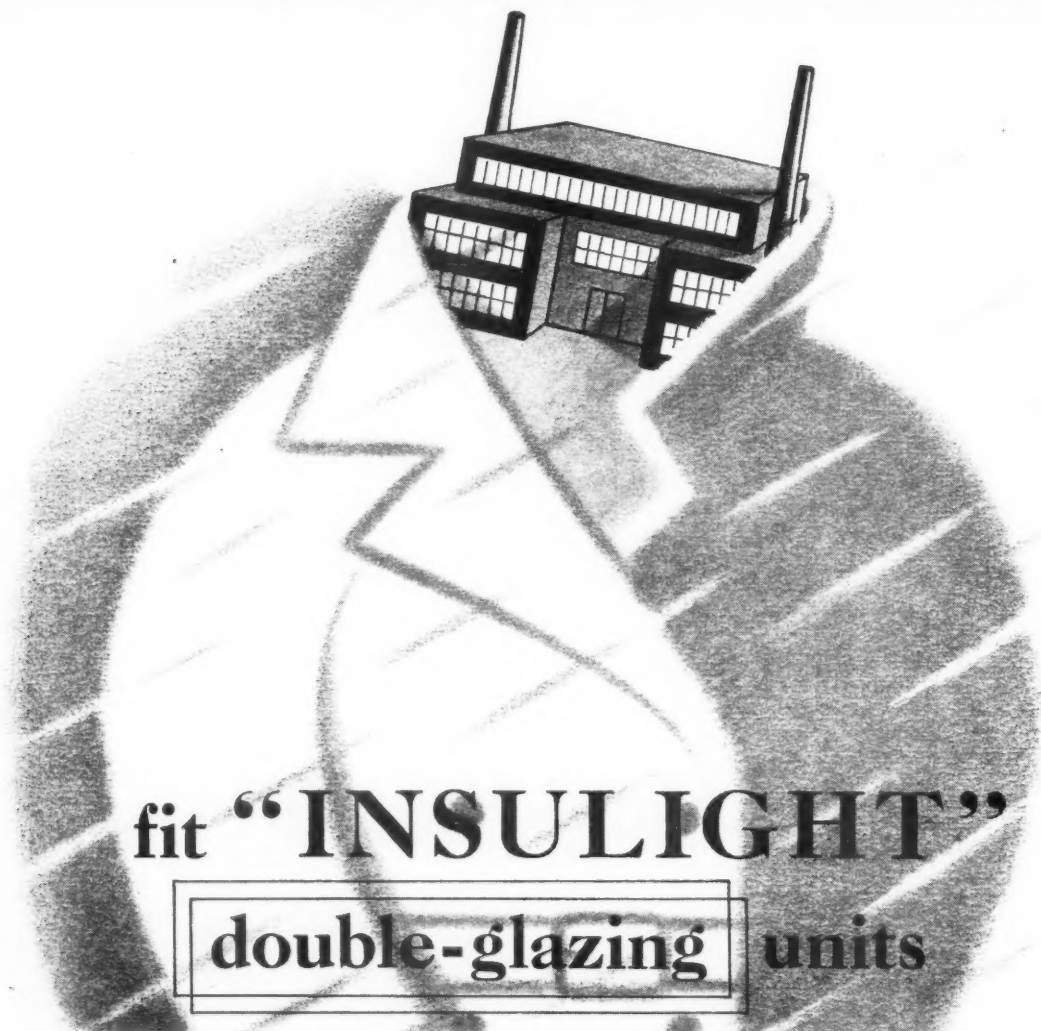
THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF
BRITISH ARCHITECTS

66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 • TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE



The London Apprentice at Isleworth, Middlesex. From a drypoint by Hubert J. Hughes [Student]

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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Officers 1951-2

At the meeting of the Council held on 3 July, Mr. John L. Denman, F.S.A. [F], Mr. R. E. Enthoven [F] and Professor W. G. Holford, M.A., M.T.P.I. [F], were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Norval R. Paxton, M.C. [F], Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, remains a Vice-President. Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F] was re-appointed Hon. Secretary and Mr. A. Leonard Roberts [F] was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer.

R.I.B.A. Exhibitions

Members are reminded that the current R.I.B.A. exhibition 'One Hundred Years of British Architecture 1851-1951' closes on 4 September. Those who have not already visited this exhibition should not fail to do so because it is a complete survey of the immediate antecedents of contemporary architecture and because it contains several exhibits which are not likely to appear again. It is a useful experience for any architect to look over the material collected because it gives a background against which present-day activities can be judged. The exhibition handbook also is well worth a permanent place on his bookshelf. At 2s. 6d. it is good value.

The R.I.B.A. has also provided the I.U.A. Congress, to be held at Rabat from 23 to 29 September, with an interesting exhibition of post-war British architectural achievement. Its sections cover British traditional building, regional planning, housing, new towns and reconstruction of town centres, schools, industry and landscaping. Originally intended for the abortive Warsaw Congress, the exhibition has meanwhile been on view at the Triennale exhibition at Milan.

Arrangements for R.I.B.A. exhibitions in 1952 are under consideration. Almost certain is a spring exhibition of Brazilian architecture and later there may possibly be an exhibition of modern Italian architecture.

Resignation of Mr. Robert Furneaux Jordan [F]

Owing to ill health Mr. Robert Furneaux Jordan [F] has been obliged to tender his resignation from the Principalship of the Architectural Association School of Architecture and the Council of the A.A. have accepted his resignation with great regret. The vacant position has recently been advertised and in the meantime Mr. Michael Patrick [A] has been appointed Acting Principal.

Festival of Britain: Architectural Awards

On behalf of the Festival of Britain Council, the Council for Architecture, Town Planning and Building Research decided to invite nominations for awards for the achievement of a high standard in civic or landscape design. The object of the scheme was to encourage an interest in architectural or landscape design, which would be beneficial for future work, and also to provide a historical record of accepted ideas of good design at the time of the Festival. Any buildings or groups of buildings, or any improvement to rural or urban landscape design, were eligible for the award, but not new towns, large development schemes, or single houses. Conditions were that the work had to be in Great Britain; able to be seen by the public; construction begun after 15 August 1945, and sufficiently advanced by 1 September 1950 to permit of visual judgement.

Nineteen awards were given, out of 173 entries, and the names of the winners were announced at a ceremony held recently in the Royal Pavilion, South Bank Exhibition. General Lord Ismay announced and presented the awards.

The winners of the special architectural awards were: Messrs. Fry, Drew and Partners [F/F] for flats at 'Passfield', Bromley Road, Catford; Messrs. Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall [FF/A] for secondary school at Stevenage; the Peter Dunham Group [FF] for cottages at Asthall, Oxfordshire; Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn [FF] for housing scheme at St. Pancras Way, London, and Heath Park estate, Dagenham; Dr. R. Bradbury [F] and A. G. Jury [F] (former and present Directors of Housing) for old people's cottages, Queen's Drive, Glasgow; Messrs. Powell and Moya [A/A] for housing scheme at Pimlico; Frederick Gibberd [F] for Appleby Frodingham steelworks, Scunthorpe, and Somerford estate, London; Messrs. Martin J. Slater and B. Haward [F/A] for Rushmore primary and infants' school, Ipswich; F. G. Southgate [A] for housing estate at Oak Hill, Woodford Green; Messrs. Basil Spence and Partners [F] for housing at Laleham Road, Shepperton-on-Thames; Messrs. Oliver Hill and E. A. Duley [F/L] for bus station, Newbury Park, Ilford; C. B. Brown [L] for the Paragon and South Row, Blackheath; T. Bilbow [F] for White City Station; Johnson Blackett [F] for Gaer housing estate, Newport; Arthur W. Whydale [L] for Priory memorial gardens, Royston; Messrs. Tayler and Green [F/F] for housing at Wheatacre, Goldstone, Hedenham, Aldeby and Thurton, Norfolk; Edward Armstrong [F] for Queen Adelaide Court, London.

The London Builders' Conference

At their meeting on 3 July 1951 the Council considered a report of the Practice Committee on the activities of the London Builders' Conference and it was resolved to reaffirm the strong disapproval expressed by the Council in 1939 of the methods of the Conference in regard to price fixing arrangements. The Council deprecated particularly the procedure which has the effect of adding an amount to the contract price for which the building owner receives no visible or tangible return.

The Council have accordingly agreed to re-publish the following extract from the statement on this subject which was originally issued in the JOURNAL for September 1939, informing members:

- (a) that they should advise their clients of the advantages of limiting invitations to tender to a reasonable number;
- (b) that they should classify contractors according to standards of workmanship and general standing in the industry, and invite only those in the same class to tender for a job suitable to that particular class; and
- (c) that the Council are unable to register approval of the operations of the London Builders' Conference.

The Council recommend that members should ask tenderers to sign the following form of declaration when invited to tender for all work other than jobs of comparatively small dimensions:

DECLARATION BY TENDERER

We declare that we are not parties to any scheme or arrangement under which:—

- (a) we communicate the amount of our tender to any other person or body before the Contract is let;
- (b) any other tenderer for the Works, the subject of our tender, is reimbursed any part of his tendering costs;
- (c) our tender prices are adjusted by reference directly or indirectly to the prices of any other tenderer for the Works.

No provision is made in our tender price for any such reimbursement or adjustment, or any contribution thereto.

Signed (as in tender)
for and on behalf of

.....
Date

Royal College of Art

The Royal College of Art announce that Mr. Hugh Casson [F] has been appointed Reader in Interior Design, and will take up his duties in September. The Department of Interior Design is new and will train professional designers and act as a link between the other schools in the college which are concerned with domestic productions of different kinds.

Honorary Fellowship, R.A.I.A.

Major Hubert Christian Corlette, O.B.E. [Ret. F], has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and at the request of the President and Council of the Royal Australian Institute arrangements were made for the presentation of the Diploma of Honorary Fellowship to Major Corlette by the President of the Royal Institute. This presentation took place at the Council luncheon on 3 July, when Major Corlette attended as the guest of the Council Dinner Club. The President, in presenting the Diploma to Major Corlette, spoke of his architectural attainments and of his services to the cause of architectural education, and of the strengthening of the ties between the Royal Institute and the Dominions' Allied Societies. Major Corlette, in thanking the President, referred to the lack of facilities for architectural education in Australia when he was a young man and to the great strides which have been made since that day in building up an adequate system. He concluded by expressing his thanks to the President and Council for their courtesy in arranging for the presentation to be made on the occasion of the Council lunch.

Scottish Housing Awards

The Saltire Society's commendation for the best designed local authority housing scheme in Scotland for the year 1949-50 has been awarded to the Burgh of Linlithgow for their Mains Maltings scheme designed by Mr. W. H. Kininmonth, A.R.S.A. [F], of Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul of Edinburgh. The scheme consists of houses and of one three-storey block of flats.

No award has been made this year for flats, the Society deciding that the standard of designs submitted did not justify one. Three housing schemes have been awarded honourable mention, namely: (1) Old People's Homes for the Glasgow Corporation; architects, Mr. A. G. Jury [F], City Architect, and Dr. R. Bradbury [F], the late City Architect. This scheme has also received a Festival of Britain Architectural Award. (2) Housing at Kilbarchan, Renfrew; architect, Mr. Neil B. Moir [L]. (3) Old People's Homes, Aberdeen; Mr. A. B. Gardner [F], City Architect.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England

Members of the R.I.B.A. were largely responsible for the foundation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England 25 years ago, and as one of its constituent members the Institute has given it constant support from that day to this. Since 1926 the responsibilities of C.P.R.E. and the volume and importance of the work undertaken by it have steadily increased. Through its influence, powers for directing development into appropriate places and preventing disfigurement have been greatly extended, and today the problem is rather that of securing the wise use of powers than of asking for more.

From its foundation C.P.R.E. has regarded the preservation of rural England as much more than a mere matter of preserving the best of the past. It has recognized the inevitability of change and has concerned itself both to see that such change shall as far as possible be for the better and to further the creation of amenity—as fully important an object as its preservation.

Development is essential for a live community, but in our crowded island we are hard put to find neighbourly space for all forms, and we must maintain a thriving agriculture. Seemliness and convenience can be achieved, to the invigoration of the countryside, but only if it is watched over by an authoritative national voluntary body.

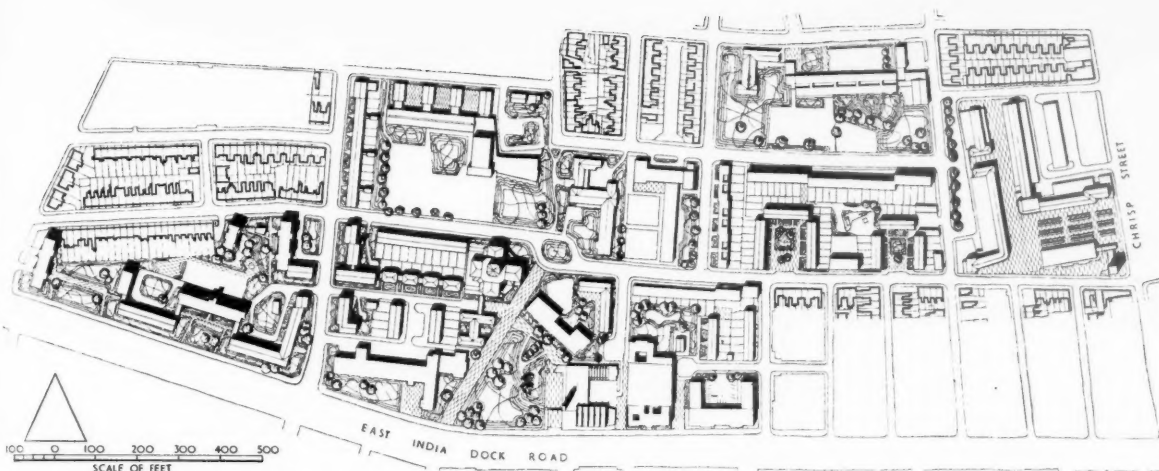
In the past the private developer was the chief cause of worry. Today, Government departments and national Boards with their big claims on land loom large in the picture. Consequently C.P.R.E. in fulfilling its function must keep a careful eye upon the operations of these bodies, upon legislation designed to serve their ends, and upon the actions of Government, both central and local. In addition public opinion must be kept informed on the nature and importance of the issues involved. All these functions of C.P.R.E. involve an increasing volume of work and, unfortunately, the funds requisite for their execution have not kept pace with the need. It is for this reason that C.P.R.E. in its Silver Jubilee Year is making a special appeal to enrol additional subscribing members.

The annual subscription is only one guinea, and all lovers of the countryside are invited to apply for membership by filling in the loose form circulated with this issue of the JOURNAL and sending it, together with a cheque for one year's subscription, or Banker's Order, to the Secretary, C.P.R.E., 4 Hobart Place, London, S.W.1.

School of Planning and Research

The Board of Management of the School of Planning and Research for Regional Development announce with great regret the retirement at the end of 1951 of the Principal of the School, Mr. E. A. A. Rowse [A]. The school was founded by Mr. Rowse.

Many members of the Royal Institute who have specialized in town planning have been students under Mr. Rowse and will wish him well in his retirement. A new Principal is to be appointed.



The layout plan of the 30 acres of Lansbury forming the 1951 Live Architecture Exhibition. The complete neighbourhood will cover 124 acres and is one of the principal redevelopment areas prescribed in the County of London Plan. The present development includes a shopping centre, five schools, two churches, four public houses and a wide variety of housing in flats, maisonettes, terrace houses and old people's homes

Lansbury, Poplar: The Live Architecture Exhibition

By Gordon Stephenson, B.Arch.(L'pool), M.C.P.(Mass.Inst.Tech.), M.T.P.I. [F],
Professor of Civic Design, University of Liverpool

THE SOUTH BANK Exhibition and the Festival Gardens have a gaiety and lightness of touch. Their atmosphere is that of Blackpool during a Wakes week. By contrast, the 'Live' Architecture Exhibition in Poplar looks serious and heavy. The architects of Lansbury were called on to do a very serious job—to create a completely new urban environment in a cleared part of a 19th century industrial town. The shape and character of the environment results from the theories developed during the war.

Lansbury may have a greater influence than the South Bank on the course of post-war architecture (it is to be hoped that the delightful scenery in Battersea Park will have little direct influence). The South Bank will have its effect because it is the first large-scale demonstration of an architecture now generally accepted by the younger members of the profession. Though it lacks the touch of genius, and contains too many clichés, it has unity and shows the advantages of a large pedestrian precinct arranged as a series of *places* in an informal manner. It also makes a clean break from the pompous and pretentious architecture which has hitherto been demanded for large public and private buildings. Lansbury, on the other hand, marks the departure from the deadly dull slum clearance schemes of the first half of the century. It squarely faces the main prob-

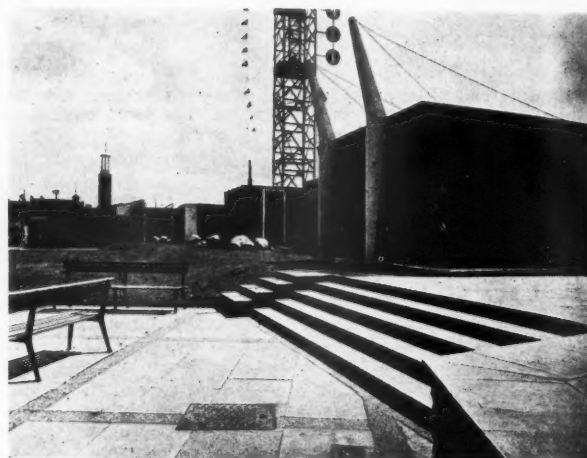
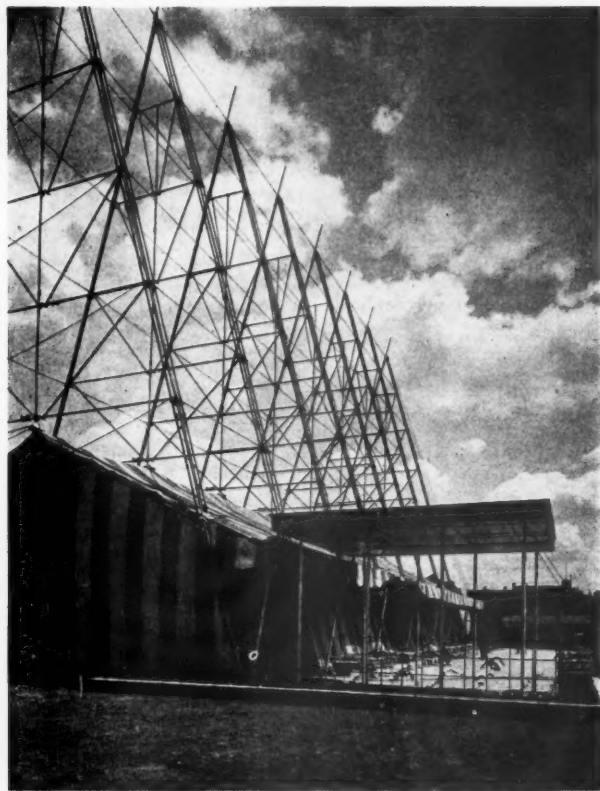
lem of the second half of the century—the redevelopment of vast slum areas.

Generally speaking, the housing at Lansbury reflects the safe and cautious approach. This may have been the result of too much co-operation and committee work, or it may have come from too many conventional planning rules. Both are ever present dangers in planning. The rules are nearly always made before the problem is properly examined. At Lansbury one is not conscious of a rational and easily appreciated layout system. Such a system may become apparent as the neighbourhood grows. At the present time there is a feeling of too much confusion and waste in the design, and yet a dullness which is inevitable if the attempt to achieve uniformity is in the control of architectural details. But we should not let some of the details at Lansbury detract from the project of which the 'live' exhibit is only a small beginning. It is a trial run for a completely new technique in rebuilding towns.

The Stepney-Poplar project was first delineated in the County of London Plan prepared by J. H. Forshaw and Sir Patrick Abercrombie. It was a vast and exciting proposal within the plan. It is a sign of the times, which are not as bad as some would make them out to be, that the project is being executed within six years of the end of the war. The County of London Plan, a statement of principles, was presented to

the London County Council in 1943. Since then there has been much discussion and work, and essential legislation has been passed. A large part of Stepney and Poplar (about 1,300 acres) has been designated for compulsory purchase. It is by far the largest reconstruction area in the country, and the complicated process will involve the use of various acts, the co-operation of many authorities, and vast sums of Government and Local Government money. In other words, both the taxpayers of the country and the ratepayers of London will have a very big stake in the project. It is, or it should be, as important to them as it is to the people who will live in the eleven new neighbourhoods.

If the Stepney-Poplar scheme moves haltingly and slowly now that it is started, it is a sign that we are still unable to deal adequately with the most pressing town planning problem. The London County Council is by far the wealthiest Local Authority. If it can not make progress under the new legislation there will be little hope for the less wealthy industrial towns which grew so rapidly in the 19th century. Until now they have been forced to neglect the decayed inner areas. They have, it is true, built some tenement blocks on bombed sites or in places where decayed houses have fallen in, but for the most part they have been adding new suburban rings. Though their problems are smaller in scale



Three views in the exhibition enclosure. Above: the Town Planning Pavilion, a tented structure supported on tubular steel framing. Top right: the dome at the end of the Town Planning Pavilion housing the model of a town centre, seen from the Rosie Lee cafeteria. Bottom right: the Building Research Pavilion with the entrance steps in the foreground. The co-ordinating architects for the exhibition enclosure and route round Lansbury were Henning and Chitty [F]

they are relatively greater. In addition to its great resources, London now has eight new towns under construction. They are financed by the national exchequer. Their progress must now keep in step with the reconstruction of inner London. The two building processes are complementary.

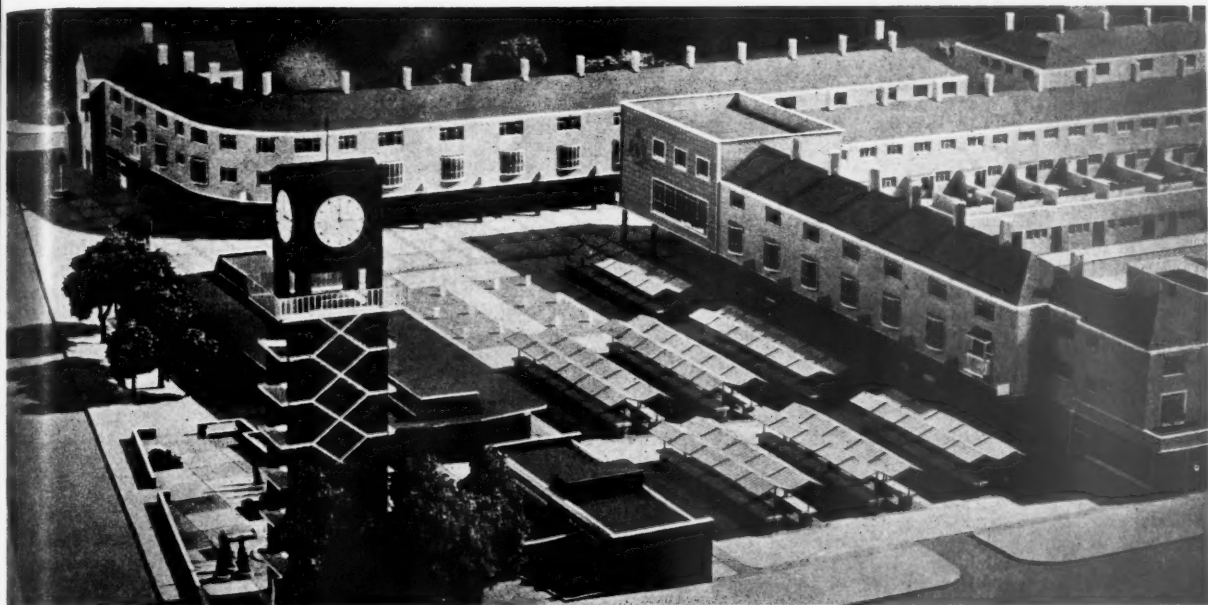
It may well be argued that the London County Council has a double responsibility in Stepney and Poplar. It has to solve its own problems, and it must demonstrate to the country as a whole that urban reconstruction is a practical, financial proposition which can be carried out in a way that will greatly improve living conditions. Much of the double responsibility will be transferred to the architect and his staff. It is very essential that they now move speedily and economically. To do this they will have to assess carefully the pilot scheme, and examine the layout and the dwelling types in all their aspects—not least the social and economic. Lansbury augurs well, if only because it makes a decided break with the barracks building of former slum clearance schemes. It is evident that great consideration has so far been given to designing a more humane environment. Where it may be weak is on the economic side. The figures available

are expressed in general terms, and without more detail it is not possible to make a reasonable appraisal. Furthermore, because the redevelopment being carried out is both a testing piece and an exhibit, many types of dwellings have been used and relatively small contracts have been let.

The entry to Lansbury in Festival year is through a small exhibition ground on which the most striking feature is a huge crane standing on a great tower, and obviously designed for large-scale building operations. It is euphemistically called a 'vertical feature'—apparently all exhibitions nowadays have to have one. It is to be hoped that we shall soon see many such cranes in action on building sites. In a broadly striped red and white tent suspended from an elaborate arrangement of scaffold poles (exhibition designers do things the hard way) there is a Town Planning Exhibition. This, like most town planning exhibitions, tells too complicated a story. It starts off well by showing the multifarious activities of people during what Mumford calls the 'phases of life' (incidentally, some of the activities shown would surprise the ordinary family). Then it moves on to show some old friends in maps and models. But the attempt to

explain survey and planning technique is guaranteed to confuse the nimblest witted. It may be that these techniques can not easily be explained. The peepshow in the vermiculite dome near the exit is fun. The reconstruction of a city centre is shown in a model. It looks rather like a new centre for Norwich—under a Lancashire sky. On the other side of the exhibition ground is a series of small, connected, box-like pavilions. They house simple exhibits demonstrating important points in building discovered by research. In the central space is a piece of what looks like a dilapidated doll's house. It is called 'Gremlin Grange' and illustrates jerry-building. It is a bit hard on the jerry-builder—and, for that matter, on all by-law authorities who control building standards.

During the whole time we were in the Festival enclosure, including lunch-time in the pleasant open-air restaurant, inescapable loud speakers were braying. A party of technical schoolboys were visiting the exhibits. It was interesting to witness how a remote controller dominated them with a microphone in an office. Before they were half-way round they were reacting like Pavlov's dogs, thoroughly conditioned.



Photograph of model and views in the partly-completed Shopping Centre and Market Place. Architect: Frederick Gibberd [F]. The street in the middle left photograph is to be extended. There are two and three-bedroomed maisonettes over the shops. The two lower photographs are of the Festival Inn; Architect: R. W. Stoddart [F]

They stopped, looked and listened whenever commanded to do so. Loud-speakers in public places should be barred before it is too late, otherwise Orwell's predictions will come true. The NEW YORKER successfully drove commercial radio from public places, why should we submit to public radio in public places?

There is an official route to be followed to see the 'live architecture', but you soon lose it. You are almost certain to start off correctly as Trinity Church, the first stop, faces the enclosure across a pleasant, decorative open space. The building has three great merits. First, there is clear evidence of original thought (a rare thing nowadays); secondly, the design has been carefully detailed; thirdly, the job has been well supervised and well built. As a composition the building is fresh and interesting, but from some angles the church itself is a little ungainly.

There are two other major and noteworthy elements in the plan: the Shopping Centre and the Ricardo Street primary school. The former is a most important contribution to civic design. The part built is the first stage in the development of what might be called a district centre—serving three neighbourhoods. The idea of the pedestrian precinct is not new. If one thinks about the problem it provides a rational solution, but it has not hitherto been used in a modern shopping centre in this country. This is because of the timidity of councils, retailers and, let it be said, architects. For some reason they think that a centre will be 'busy' only if buses and cars thunder past the shop fronts, whereas, then, it merely becomes dangerous. True 'business' comes from the location of the site and convenience. The point to remember about buses and cars is that they should be able to discharge at points convenient to their passengers. By its clear separation of pedestrians and vehicles the Chrisp Street Shopping Precinct marks a great step forward.

In some of its details the centre is less convincing than in its general idea. The first difficulty comes with the attempt to re-create a street market in the guise of a medieval market in a *place*. The street markets in Poplar were a natural growth in a period of squalid development. In the early part of the 19th century Poplar was farm land. In mid-century it was hurriedly covered by a flood of industrial development and speculative building. There was no semblance of planning and shops formed strings on some main roads or were scattered through the area as 'corner' shops in front parlours. The street markets would grow to meet the need of a crowded population always near the poverty line. Nowadays, with poverty virtually abolished, the modern equivalent is the mobile shop in a small van which tours new housing estates where the shops are few and far between. There are many who argue that an open market still performs the function of providing cheap goods. This is doubtful. What is not doubtful is that in our climate the open market is less convenient and less hygienic, and it is probably less efficient

than the modern 'market' or store. The Victorians realized this when they covered in many ancient markets. It is probably pure sentiment which dictated the planning of an open market. The architectural result, when the stall-holders are not present, is disastrous. What could have been a fine open space, with flowers and a place for children to play while their mothers shopped, now has the appearance of a barren graveyard. The 'tombstones' are concrete boxes housing electrical points for stall-holders. It is to be hoped that their electric lights will not be in imitation lanthorns. Sooner or later the various authorities may have to think again about the market question. There are financial as well as hygienic considerations to be taken into account. The shopping centre is the only part of the area which will fully pay its way and show a good surplus to balance some of the losses in the housing areas. Apart from the market, the only major point of criticism about the plan is that there will, almost inevitably, be a shortage of parking space for cars before the end of this century. This will mean that the surrounding streets will become car parks.

The architecture of the shopping centre is sturdy and most interesting. The architect has very well succeeded in achieving a human scale and a feeling of intimacy which will quickly make people feel 'comfortable' as they go about their business. What he did not succeed in doing was to keep the inevitable concrete lamp-posts from the centre of his parade. How easily the lighting fixtures could have been placed on wall brackets.

The Ricardo Street primary school is a further essay by the architects of the Stevenage school. It has the same grace and lightness. The basic factor in the design is the use of the system of construction first developed by the architect of the Herts County Council and now being further developed by the Ministry of Education. There is no doubt that the Ricardo Street school will be an extremely pleasant building for both students and teachers. It does not follow that it is an architectural solution which shows the way to solve the vast problem of providing thousands of better schools quickly and economically. It is extravagant in plan largely because it pursues the idea of lighting on two sides of classrooms (how useful is the clerestory light?). The initial cost was high, much higher per place than that laid down by the Ministry, and the maintenance costs will be high.

The Roman Catholic secondary school, by comparison with the other school, looks more pedestrian. Yet it is fairly similar in outline. The difference is in proportion, texture and detail. It may be easier to maintain and this, in the long run, will be a point in its favour.

A general impression of the houses and flats is that they are disappointing—and for two main reasons. First, the site planning is not as bold or rational as it might have been. Secondly, the designs as a whole lack grace and, strangely enough, do not compare well in appearance with some of those built a century before in the same area.

One has the feeling that too many of the units were 'designed' during endless discussions and that the architectural working drawings were prepared in great haste, almost as the job was starting. Otherwise one can not account for some of the points of detail. One does not expect to see badly-lit sinks in exhibition houses, nor plumbing which has not been considered before the plumber was on the job. Nor should it be necessary to have winders at the top of a staircase where there is no handrail. It is, however, most invigorating to see houses and maisonettes in a redevelopment area, and suitable types for this particular aspect of housing have to be developed from scratch. The suburban cottage will not serve as a starting point and the Housing Manual does not give a clear lead. Judging by the Exhibition a great deal of new thought is also required in the design of flats. The six-storey blocks on show are a curious compromise. Obviously, with only one lift accessible to each flat, it is not safe to go higher than six storeys (lifts sometimes go out of action for weeks at a time), but does this make economic sense? It is doubtful if there is a need for buildings of over three storeys unless you go really high and in these matters we must be guided by carefully considered social and financial calculations.

On the housing side, in redevelopment, it would seem that there are four essentials before greater success is achieved. First, the architects working on the site plans must carry some dwellings to completion. Site and architectural designing can not be divorced. Secondly, it would appear that more existing roads could be dropped to give larger blocks for redevelopment. With these larger blocks the site planning could be tighter, particularly if more economical, narrower-fronted houses are designed, and the more expensive elements, the flats, could be reduced in number. Thirdly, there should be a clearer distinction between private and public space. The latter should be provided in an *open space system* running through the whole scheme, rather than as odd decorative patches and stretches of asphalt immediately adjacent to living rooms. Fourthly, operations must be on a bigger scale. This will mean that both official and private architects should be responsible for larger contracts as well as larger units of comprehensive design.

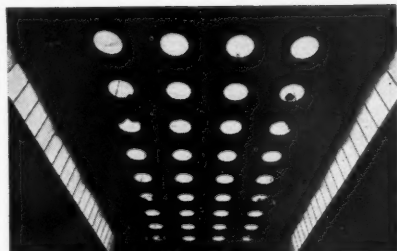
In conclusion, and this may seem strange after much criticism, Lansbury is of vital importance as a pioneering effort which may lead to a radical remodelling of existing 19th century towns in a way which will give both citizens and architects great satisfaction. It is also important, in the purely professional sense, as the first attempt to combine the work of public and private offices in a neighbourhood redevelopment scheme. Before long, this should be the rule everywhere. Otherwise, the orthodox furrow will be ploughed continually. Those who took part in the preparation of the 'Live Architecture' exhibit are to be congratulated on having achieved so much that is better than has ever been done before.

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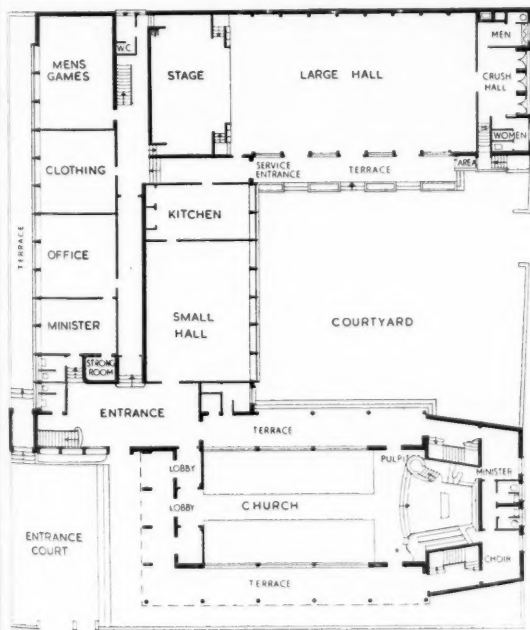
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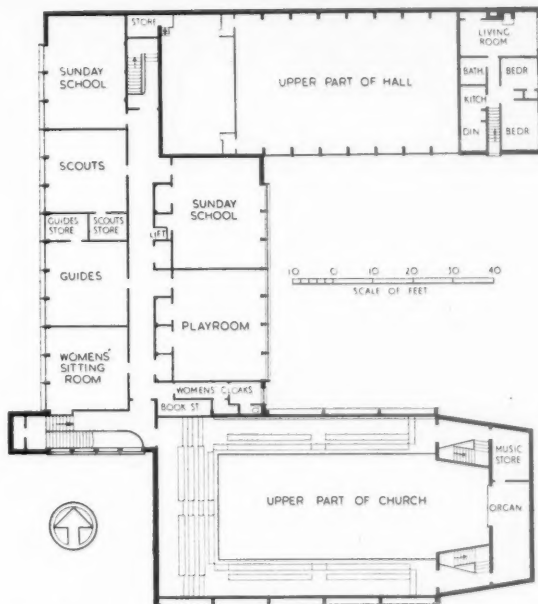
Trinity Congregational Church and Hall. Architects: C. C. Handisyde and D. Rogers Stark [A/A]. The main framework is reinforced concrete; the tower is faced with London stocks and the sloping walls of the church with copper sheet. The church is lit by glass domes in the roof and a high clerestory

Ceiling of the church

Exterior of the church

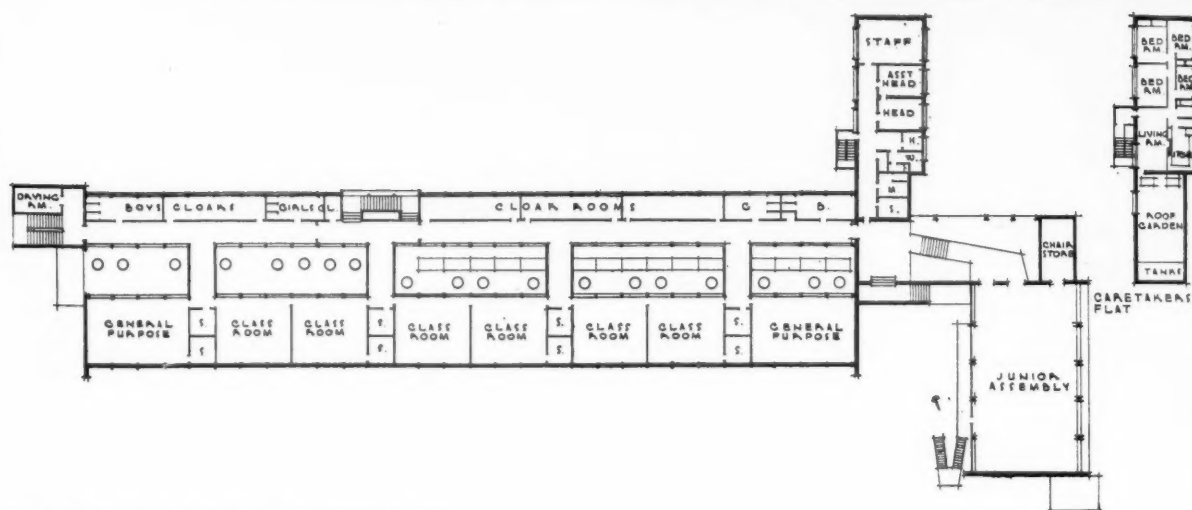
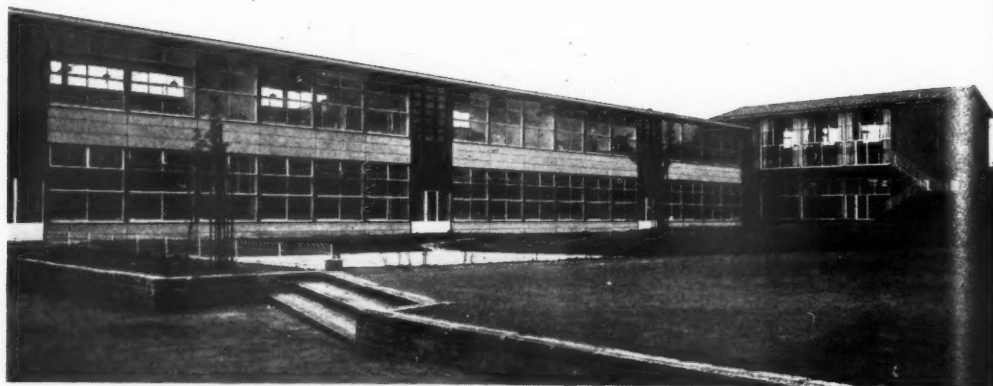


Ground floor plan

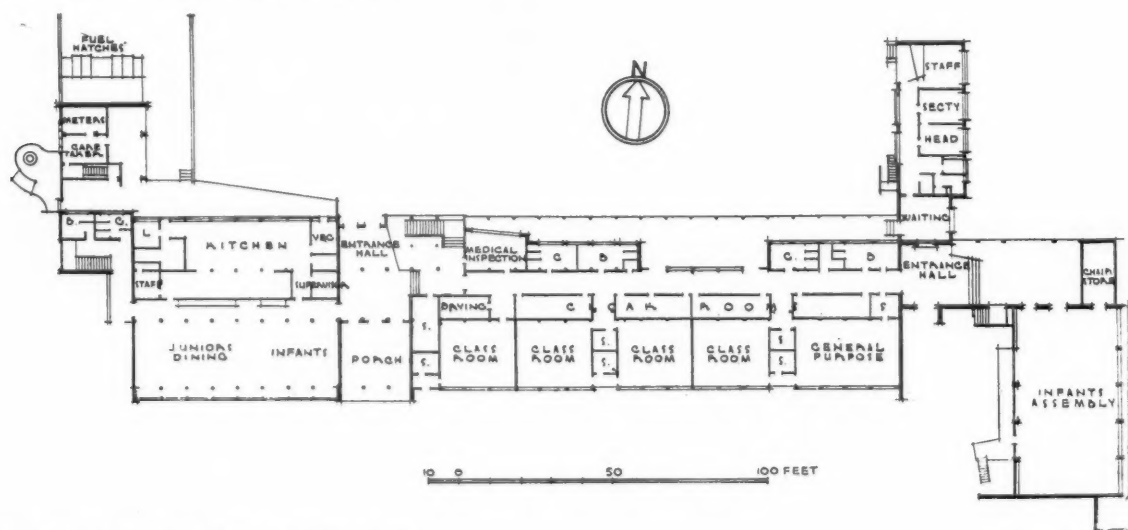


First floor plan

A general view of Ricardo Street primary school. Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall [F/F/A]



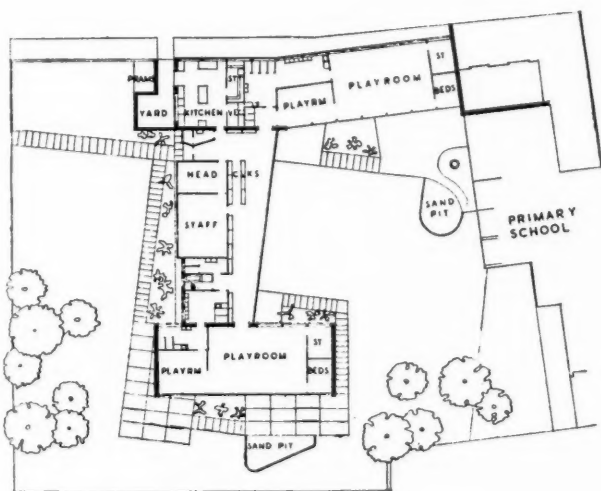
First floor plan of Ricardo Street primary school



Ground floor plan of Ricardo Street primary school



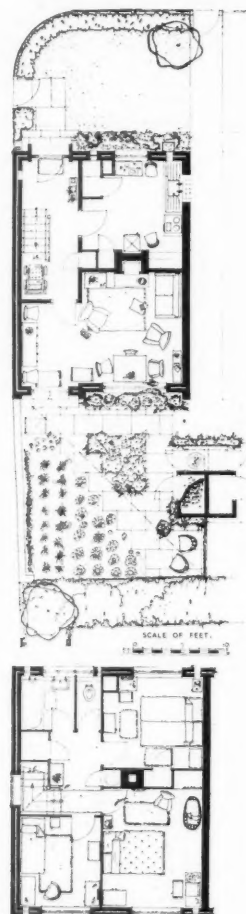
Ricardo Street nursery and primary schools. Architects: Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall [F/F/A]. The classroom block is joined to the corridor and cloaks space by four bridges which allow of secondary clerestory lighting on the insides of the classrooms on both floors. The infants occupy the ground floor classrooms. The construction of the classroom block is of steel framework faced with pre-cast concrete slabs; the superimposed assembly halls are of reinforced concrete and steel, faced with London stocks and Hornton stone. On this page are views of the assembly halls, classroom block and entrance hall interior



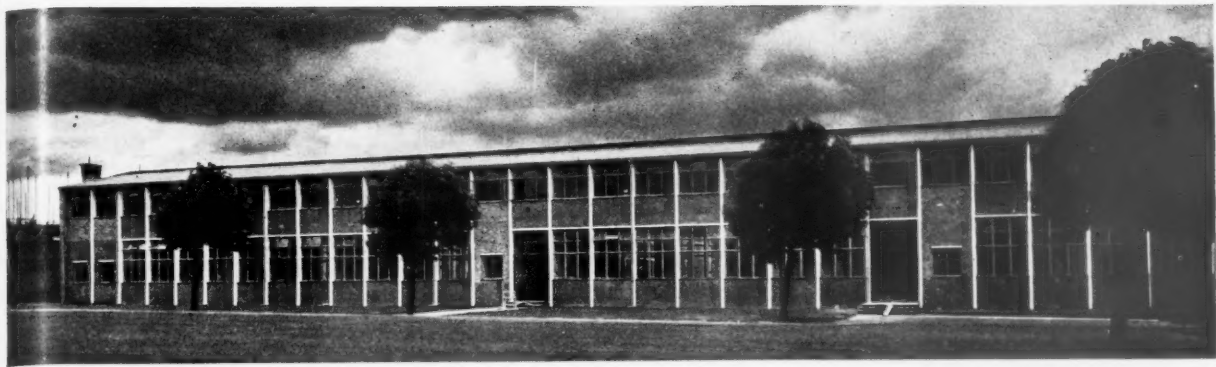
Plan of the nursery school



Perspective drawing of the show house



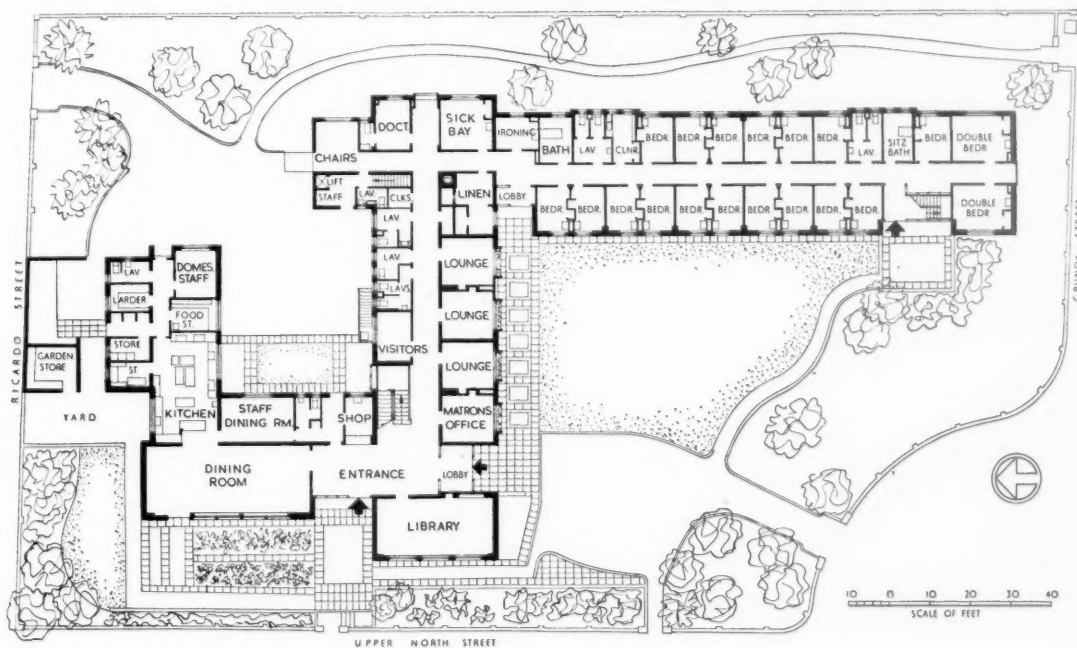
A scheme of three-bedroom terrace houses; Architect: G. A. Jellicoe [F]. The end house of the block, shown in the photograph and perspective at the top of the page is the 'show house'. The interior furnishing and decoration was by Mrs. Marjorie Holford. Mr. Jellicoe is also the architect for a group of three-storey houses and a four-storey block of sets of superimposed maisonettes combined with a few flats



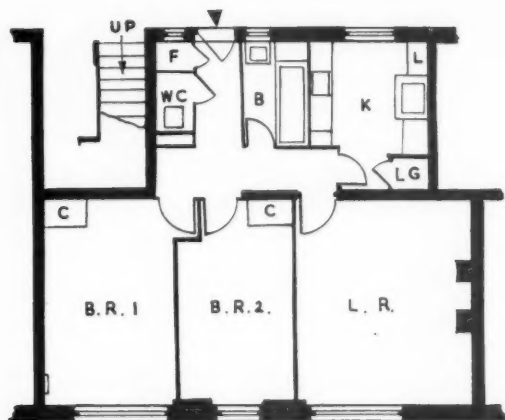
The Cardinal Griffin Roman Catholic secondary school. Architect: David Stokes [F]. The building is still under construction



Perspective and plan of the Old People's Home. Architects: Booth and Ledeboer [F/A]. The Home, which is still under construction, is to house 49 old people with a resident staff of five. Each occupant has a bed-sitting room with wash basin and built-in wardrobe and there are some double rooms for couples. There are five sitting rooms



Ground floor plan of the Old People's Home



Plan of show flat

Blocks of six and three storey flats containing 158 flats of from one to four rooms. Architect: Sydney Howard [L], Housing Architect in the Housing and Valuation Department of the L.C.C. The six storey flats have passenger lifts large enough to carry perambulators; the three-storey flats have access balconies. Smokeless solid fuel fires in the living rooms provide hot water through back boilers. One bedroom in each flat has an electric fire and there are electric points in the other rooms. The plan is of the show flat which was furnished and decorated by Mrs. Grace Lovat Fraser. All structures are of brick with load-bearing walls

Editor's Note: The following architects have not been mentioned elsewhere in this article: Technical Co-ordinator J. Godfrey-Gilbert [4]; Rosie Lee Cafeteria, Sadie Speight [4] in association with L. Manasseh [4]; display for vertical feature, J. Wright [4]; Roman Catholic Church, A. Gilbert Scott, C.B.E., M.C. [F]; two inns, Stewart and Hendry [FF/4].

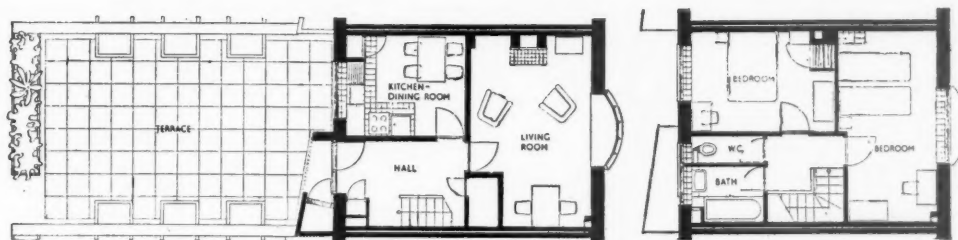


An inn at which the Norman [FF]. The consists of an unusual three flats and nettes

Above Right

AUG

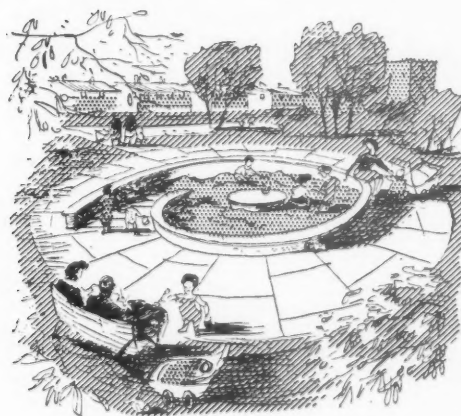
An inn and housing for which the architects are Norman and Dawbarn [F/F]. The housing consists of an interesting and unusual arrangement of three flats over four maisonnettes



Plans of maisonnettes over the shops in the shopping centre. Architect: Frederick Gibberd [F]



A scheme of flats. Architects: Bridgwater and Shephard [F/A]



Above: Plans of terrace houses; Architects: Bridgwater and Shephard [F/A]
Right: A sandpit

The Lutyens Memorial Volumes*

Reviewed by

John Summerson, F.S.A. [A]

It is impossible to praise too highly the way in which the Lutyens Memorial scheme has been carried out. The excellence of the idea was acknowledged at its inception, some five or six years ago; but there could be no guarantee that the resulting volumes would be quite as remarkable as they are. It is, on the whole, the most sterling tribute that could possibly be paid to Lutyens that, so soon after his death, at a time when events have abruptly closed the age to which he belonged, it should have been possible to write about him a work which is not only comprehensive and factually authoritative, but alive and inspiring. Admitting that neither Mr. Christopher Hussey nor Mr. A. S. G. Butler has ever been suspected of being a dull writer, admitting also that both knew, loved and admired Lutyens very much, there was still the chance that, in the testing rôle of official biographer, one or both might lose, before he had done, something of the ardour which so honourable a commission inspired. But no. It is perfectly evident that both found Lutyens and his architecture as exciting when they finished the last paragraph as when they began the first. The conclusion is, of course, not only that the authors have been loyal and industrious, but that the fascination of Lutyens was, is and is likely to remain, perfectly irresistible.

Christopher Hussey's biography is long—600 pages—but so well constructed that it reads as easily as a book half that length. It is divided into three parts, of which the first takes us to the end of the Edwardian period and to Lutyens' forty-third year. Inevitably this section is the most deeply interesting of the three, for not only does it tell, in considerable detail, the story of Lutyens' early life, his (rather casual) architectural education, his romantic marriage and his entry into practice, but it covers the period of all those wonderful houses—Tigbourne, Grey Walls, Marsh Court, Deanery Garden, Papillon, Heathcote—in which the architect's style was developed and his range determined. The essential Lutyens is contained in these works. If you



Deanery Garden, Sonning, Berks

can explain Heathcote you can explain the whole phenomenon of Lutyens' classic, extending through New Delhi to the late Midland Banks and Britannic House.

It is worth pausing over Heathcote and considering how Mr. Hussey and Mr. Butler deal with it. It is Mr. Hussey's business to place it biographically, and we hear how a rich Yorkshireman 'who could not spend his money—until he met me' commissioned it. Later, 'Hemingway has signed contract for £17,500' and Lutyens christens the house, for good reason, 'Sanmichele'. Then we have a priceless letter, written to Herbert Baker when the house was finished—a letter which will become a classic among architects' statements about their own work, and which epitomizes in a wonderful way the appeal, to a purely intuitive mind, of intellectual procedure. Hussey gives two photographs of the house, and the scribbles which go with the Baker letter.

Mr. Butler's handling of Heathcote is typical of the way in which he covers all the major buildings. It is descriptive rather than historical. He indicates the nature of the site and locality, summarizes the accommodation, and proceeds to an analysis of the various elements of which the building is composed, bringing in some highly relevant observations, as for instance that the cornice of the Doric order, which divides the elevations of the wings at 0·6 of their height, divides the central block in exactly the same ratio, inverted. 'Probably,' he adds, 'Lutyens did it intuitively and not by calculation in this case.' The further adventures of this cornice and its relationship to the other divisions of the building are elucidated and the study ends with a description of the

interior spaces and the introduction of colour in a variety of materials.

After a careful reading of both Hussey and Butler one has the sensation of knowing Heathcote inside-out and of being vastly the better for an experience which no architect should, on any conceivable pretext, allow himself to miss. Admittedly, after Hussey's biographical placing of the building and Butler's luminous description, there does still remain a virgin field of inquiry of the utmost interest. Mr. Butler has deliberately put aside the possibilities of stylistic analysis; it would, indeed, have been impracticable to have used this technique without enormously extending the length of the text. But how Lutyens' work invites it! In Heathcote, for instance, how sharply the references to Sanmichele and Vignola bring his mind into focus: Sanmichele most obviously, but Vignola most subtly. Lutyens loved paradox, and it is, I think, in Heathcote, that he first took to himself the Vignolesque paradox of the Doric pilaster sunk in a rusticated wall. Vignola used it at Caprarola; Wren copied it in the late additions to the river-front at Greenwich. It is the paradox of two kinds of architectural relief—the pilaster and the rustic—operating in the same vertical plane; the same surface is at one moment the face of the pilaster, at the next, the face of a rustic block. Mr. Butler is alive to the feeling and its origin when he says of the Doric part of Heathcote, 'this is really sculpture—like Michelangelo's carving of stone'. It is, indeed, like; but the real clue is, I think, Vignola—perhaps through Wren—and this ties Lutyens into the whole picture of European Classicism in a peculiarly intimate way.

* *The Life of Sir Edwin Lutyens*, by Christopher Hussey. *The Architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens*, by A. S. G. Butler and others (The Lutyens Memorial). 9½ in., 3 vols. (chiefly pls.) 16 in. Lond.: Country Life; New York: Scribner's. 1950. £26 5s. the 4 vols.



Heathcote, Ilkley, Yorkshire

Furthermore, the love of paradox illustrated here has its counterpart in Lutyens' conversational wit at its happiest. 'What', asked a journalist, 'should be done with the Crystal Palace?' 'Put it in a glass case.' There you have the same sense of paradox: two remotely dissimilar ideas brought arbitrarily together on a wholly unexpected plane, but so neatly that laughter and admiration are instantly evoked.

This digression is not intended as a criticism but, on the contrary, as a marginal indication of the kind of speculative fun to which one is prompted on nearly every page of Mr. Butler's work. Each of his descriptions is as good as the others. Those which struck me most were Deanery Garden, New Delhi (with a masterly analysis of the plan-conception of the Viceroy's house)

and the Midland Bank in the Poultry, a building whose dimensional complexities I had never appreciated. All these descriptions are first rate and amply worth the considerable concentration they require: concentration and, let me add, physical effort, for the Butler folios are no light reading in any sense, while the perusal of the text has to be combined with constant references to figures and plates at the end of each.

It may, incidentally, be worth handing on to other readers my impression of how best to tackle these books. They should not, I venture to suggest, be read continuously or in great drafts. Having them by me for several weeks, I found the best way was to choose, among the photographs, some Lutyens' building which happened to engage

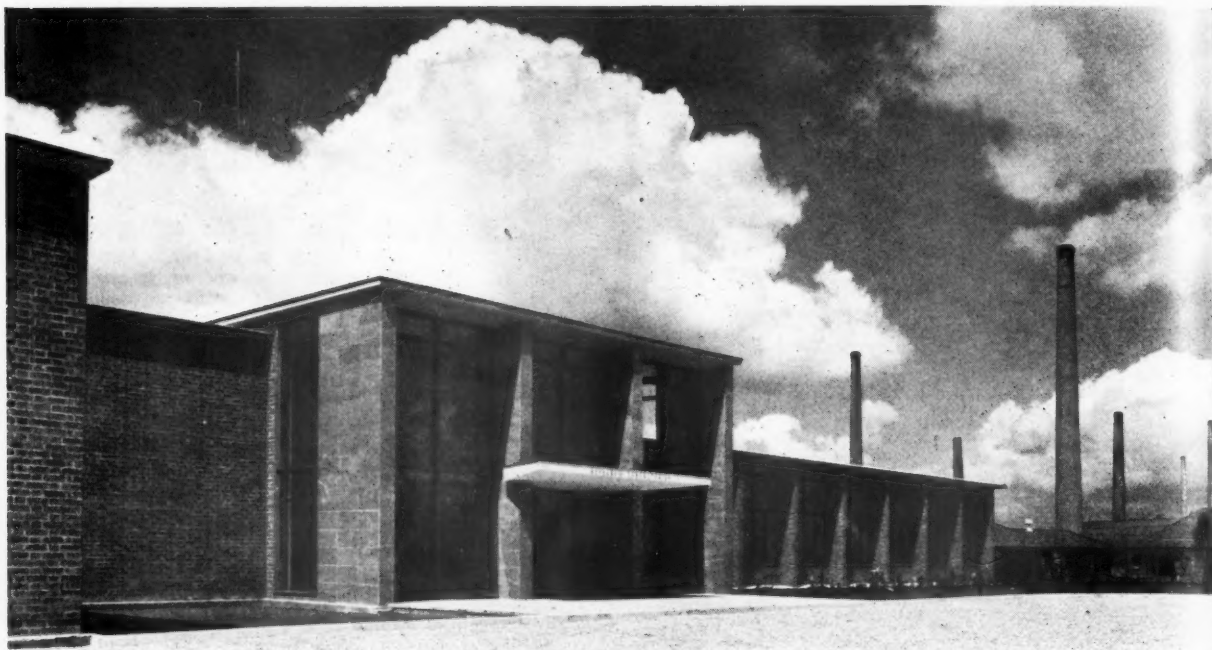
with my mood at the moment, to prop the book at a comfortable slant and then to follow Mr. Butler's text and references with leisured deliberation. Two or three buildings at a time are enough. The total impression gained from text, photographs and drawings, in combination, is very great—not as great, I suppose, as studying the actual buildings, but in some ways more valuable.

Reverting once more to Heathcote as a test case, Mr. Butler's text is supplemented by seven full pages of drawings and fourteen photographs. This is liberal (though I confess that when it came to studying the various planes within which the façades are modelled I craved—unreasonably—full-sizes of practically everything). In quality, the drawings are beyond criticism, Mr. George Stewart's thirty years' experience of the Lutyens' office being our guarantee that everything is shown as the master would have wished—every curve, for instance, however insignificant, struck from a centre. The photographs are classics of their kind and, in many cases, the only records we have of the earlier buildings in the full bloom of Edwardian prosperity.

The second section of Mr. Hussey's *Life* deals largely with New Delhi, a subject requiring a certain amount of tact and an uncommon capacity for reducing chaotic material to readable order. Mr. Hussey has succeeded on the first score with a balanced candour and on the second by never losing sight of his subject or imagining that he was writing a history of a town rather than a man. Lutyens remains in the centre of the picture and the narrative hangs largely on extracts from his reports and memoranda and his always enchanting and revealing letters to Lady Emily.

The third and last section of the book concludes the Delhi story and deals with the period in the 'twenties and 'thirties, when Lutyens had become a living legend and the author of that astounding conception, the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool. Mr. Butler shows how many of the triumphant successes of earlier years are, as it were, mere half-way houses to this zenith, this ultimate issue of a lifetime of uninterrupted creative development, this 'epitome', as he calls it, 'of all cathedrals'.

I have mentioned Mr. Hussey's candour; but it would be ungracious not to echo the thanks he himself expresses, in his preface, to Lady Emily Lutyens for her own candour and generosity in confiding practically the whole of Sir Edwin's correspondence to his biographer. This, and the equal openhandedness of the late Sir Herbert Baker, have given the book a wealth of personal interest which one does not necessarily expect from official biographies. Finally, the publishers, Country Life, Ltd., whose history is so intimately bound up with the subject of these volumes, have evidently considered their production a work of piety. The result is honourable to all; and this generation of architects honours itself in transmitting to the future this vehicle of a colleague's fame.



Above, the front entrance. Right, the entrance hall, director's dining-room, and the kiln research laboratory

Research Laboratories at Stewartby, Bedfordshire

London Brick Company, Ltd.

Architect: C. C. Handisyde, A.A.Dipl. [A]

WHEN THE last war ended the London Brick Company determined to embark on an expanded research programme with the two main objects of ensuring greater uniformity in the quality of their bricks and other products, and of meeting the growing demand of architects and engineers for new building materials having specialized properties. The existing research laboratories, built in 1928, were too small to meet the demands of this enlarged programme, and it was therefore decided to build new ones.

In fulfilling the two chief aims of greater uniformity and the production of specialized materials, the work of the research department falls into six separate, though closely integrated, sections: their functions being the study of raw materials, brick-making plant, and drying and firing; investigation into the properties of existing products; the development of new products, and, lastly, the provision of scientific services to all departments of the company.

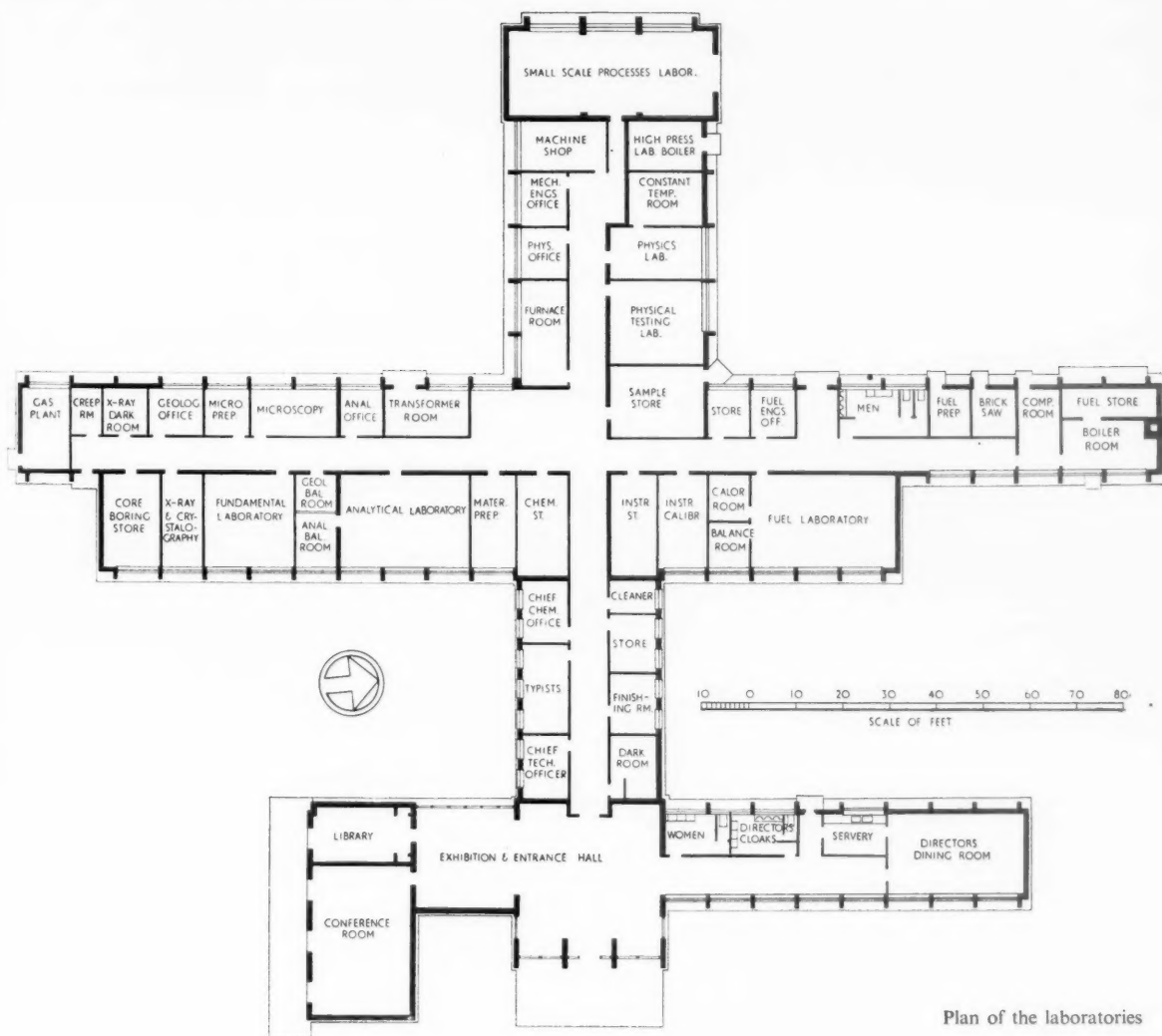
The site chosen for the new laboratories was comparatively level, but was low in relation to the surrounding ground: and as the soil was poorly-drained clay it was decided to raise the whole site of the building with a brick fill of some 2 ft. in depth, and on this a reinforced concrete

raft was laid, 8 in. thick over most of the site but thicker in that part where heavy loads from machines would occur.

The general planning requirements called for four laboratory sections; a section for offices and another for general accommodation, including an entrance and display hall, a conference room, library, and directors' dining-room. To meet the laboratory requirements a number of moderate-sized rooms were needed, and also some small laboratories and offices. As will be seen from the accompanying plan, the laboratories have been arranged in three wings, each with a central corridor. These corridors are lighted by dome lights, and are lower in height than the adjoining rooms: by this means cross ventilation and lighting have been provided to the larger laboratories.

The general construction is in brick. For most of the building two standard bay spacings have been used, 9 ft. 6 in. and 11 ft. 6 in., with hollow-tile roofs spanning parallel with the external walls and resting either on brick partitions or on reinforced concrete beams. This arrangement did away with any need for lintels over the windows and enabled them to be taken close up to the ceiling. In most cases the windows are





Plan of the laboratories

set well back between 2 ft. 7½ in. by 9 in. brick piers, which thus serve the double purpose of ensuring stability and of providing a shielding effect from strong light. The large span ceiling over the entrance hall has been carried out in solid reinforced concrete, and the soffit has been given a domed rise of 1½ in. to avoid any appearance of sag.

The external walling is in rustic flettons from the adjoining works, but the piers at the main entrance are in reinforced concrete clothed with sawn-finish green Westmorland slates. In the front block containing the entrance hall the windows are in Iroko wood; elsewhere they are in softwood. The roofing is insulated with 1 in. cork and lightweight concrete screeding, and is finished with three-layer felt and a white spar topping. The flooring of the laboratories and corridors is in teak blocks, but buff quarry tiles have been used for the front entrance hall. The laboratory fittings are in oak with teak bench tops.

Heating is by a normal coke-fired boiler. The method of heat distribution required some consideration, as it would not have been easy to find, or afford, space for radiators in the laboratories: on the other hand there would have been difficulty in providing unobstructed areas of sufficient size for under-floor panel heating: it was therefore decided to use embedded ceiling panels. Domestic hot water is provided by local electric heaters, and a calor gas system has been installed as there is no local supply of gas available.

In addition to the usual services of cold water, electric light and power, it was also necessary to provide for vacuum and compressed air. Various methods of running all these service pipes in ducts were considered, but it was finally decided to expose them and treat them as a feature by painting in the normal British Standard colours. In the large laboratories the mains run along the back walls, between the tops of the doors and the clerestory windows. Special

pipe fixings and closure panels were designed to accommodate the piping going through the partition walls.

All electrical wiring has been carried out in Pyrotenax. In the laboratories and offices the lighting is by hot cathode fluorescent tubes in specially-designed fittings. Elsewhere, tungsten lamps have been used.

An interesting point was raised in connection with the decoration of the plastering to the panel-heated ceilings: if the ceilings were decorated before the heating was turned on there might have been a risk of decorating over a damp surface: on the other hand, if the heat were on there was a possibility that the paint would be affected. Both methods were tried, and where painting was done before the heat was on some trouble occurred in the corridors but not in the laboratories, as they were better ventilated. No trouble was met with in the case of the rest of the painting, which was carried out with the heat on.

One Hundred Years of British Architecture, 1851-1951

Opening of the R.I.B.A. Exhibition on Wednesday 11 July 1951

By The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G. [Hon. F]

The President in the Chair

The President, Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A.: My duty and privilege today is to ask Lord Bessborough to open this exhibition. It can be described as another Festival exhibition, in the sense that it covers the years 1851 to 1951, but it is somewhat different from the other exhibitions which are being held.

The exhibition displays, as its title implies, a review of the different manners of architecture adopted throughout the past century, from the opening of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park until today. The occasion constitutes, I think, the first attempt to gather under one roof a review of this particular century of architectural endeavour. The period could be said to begin with the impact of the industrial revolution on Regency elegance, and to pass through the craft revival and various stylistic revivals to the democratic architecture of today. It was a period marked by the renaissance of the small English house and by the growth of environmental planning. In other words, the exhibition covers a very interesting period of our national life, in which there came about a change of conditions of which we all have knowledge and in some cases have had experience.

The exhibition can not be more than a token exhibition, because in our very limited space we can not display more than samples, and I want to emphasize the fact that it is an exhibition of tendencies rather than an exhibition of the best work that was done during the period in question. In connection with the exhibition a book has been prepared which I think you will find extremely interesting.

I should like to thank the Committee who have been responsible for arranging the exhibition. I should also like to thank all those who contributed drawings, photographs and other illustrations to assist the Committee in their endeavours.

I have now great pleasure in calling upon Lord Bessborough to speak to you and to declare the exhibition open.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G. [Hon. F]: If I may begin egotistically by striking a personal note this afternoon, I should like to take this opportunity of saying that I regard it as a very great privilege to be an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. I am indeed proud of this distinction, but I have always fondly cherished the belief that the emphasis is on the word 'Honorary' and that an Honorary Fellow is not expected to

know anything about architecture. When I received the invitation to open this exhibition of 'One Hundred Years of British Architecture,' I began to wonder whether after all I might not be wrong, and whether an Honorary Fellow might be expected to know at any rate enough about architecture to make some not altogether inappropriate comments on the very interesting and notable exhibits which have been brought together here. I make this preliminary statement because I want it to be clear that, if I now proceed to make any howlers in performing this opening ceremony, I claim that the responsibility rests with the Council of the Institute for honouring me with the invitation to open this exhibition and not with myself for being flattered into accepting the invitation. Having said this, I hope I have now, in vulgar parlance, satisfactorily passed the buck in advance in case of need.

After seeing this most interesting exhibition this afternoon, next week some of us will be following up our attendance here by moving down to Brighton to attend the opening of the Regency Exhibition in the Royal Pavilion there and to celebrate that period, which is now so firmly established in popular esteem. I refer to that exhibition because if there are any who still raise their eyebrows at the art of 1851 we can remind them that, after all, there are a great many of us who can remember the time when Regency was regarded as debased Georgian; just as our fathers could remember the time when even the churches of Wren had to be thoroughly gothicized to make them fit for Christian worship, which was the purpose for which they were built.

In this exhibition I take it we can say that we are brought to look at the artistic achievements of the Victorian era in the same focus as that in which we have for some time regarded the Regency period.

I should like to ask whether I should be wrong in suggesting that the last hundred years of British architecture form not one period but two, the Victorian era on the one hand and the post-Victorian era, or the first half of this century, on the other hand. You will probably tell me that the latter part of the half-century is not yet in focus.

I am confirmed in thinking that we are really dealing with two sharply divided periods by Mr. Lance Wright's interesting observation in his article in the book which has been published in connection with this exhibition, that the turn of the century saw the beginning of a movement which sought

a new order of architectural form outside all architectural precedent.

But since in the Festival of Britain—to which this exhibition is a notable contribution—we are celebrating a centenary, we are on this occasion taken by the hand and led down the years from the art of Barry and Pugin to that which is spread before us on the South Bank of the Thames. I refer to Barry and Pugin because on several of the working days of the week I have the experience of marching very rapidly down the century, when I leave the gilded chamber in the Palace of Westminster (I realize now for the first time that it is called the gilded chamber not because of us who occupy it but because of the work that Pugin did in it; it is now restored, I am told, to look exactly as it looked when Pugin left it just 100 years ago) and within a few minutes of leaving the chamber I find myself in full view of the experimental gaiety of the South Bank.

Time indeed brings its changes. For example, as we all know, the fashionable women's dresses of today become before very long the costumes of the theatrical wardrobe. For a moment a dress is the *dernier cri* or *dernier chic*. (I use those expressions because I hesitate to refer to the latest fashion in *haute couture* in anything but French.) Soon the lovely new dress is out of date and extremely comical, but not long afterwards it becomes historical and admirable. I am therefore led to ask whether art is not like woman's dress, just a matter of the passage of time.

I have been told, in connection with my visit here, that some of the younger architectural critics of today, rightly regardless of fashion, are dividing their attention equally or nearly equally between all that the South Bank stands for and the artistic propensities of the Prince Consort, one of the very early patrons of this Royal Institute. In both they see a great deal, and perhaps a good deal more than is visible to the man in the street. It will be interesting to observe in which direction in the end popular taste will consent to be guided, because—again referring to this interesting book—I have the authority of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's article for saying that in the end artists generally obey popular taste more often than they control it.

There is a great contrast, as is evident to the merest layman, between the two periods. We have come to regard modern artistic developments as being as nearly impersonal as the Victorians were fiercely

individualistic. If the modern architect tries for novelty, is not it also true that his predecessor a hundred years ago, in the Victorian age, sought it furiously, both in materials and in construction, and rejoiced in patents of every kind?

In looking at a recent issue of the JOURNAL of the Institute, I noticed that a reviewer of the South Bank, after describing the Dome of Discovery in the greatest detail, declared the result to be a tragedy. I was interested in that, because I had just been reading an account of the opening of the Exhibition of 1851, in which it was stated that the result of the Crystal Palace (as it came to be called afterwards) was very nearly a very real and a very desperate tragedy, and it was thought by some people that it would come to a premature and miserable end. The people who held that opinion were those who had decided in their own minds that at the first sound of an artillery salute—which I suppose would have greeted Queen Victoria's arrival—or on receiving any similar shock to its system, the whole glass palace would suddenly collapse and lie like a heap of cards upon the ground. If the people who held that opinion lived long enough they must have realized that the Crystal Palace was a quite tough building. I suppose the point is that, whether it be the Crystal Palace or whether it be the Dome of Discovery, anyone who wishes to be original is obliged to take some risks.

Here we have an exhibition of democratic architecture—exemplifying all the merits and all the defects that that adjective implies. Perhaps the public will come here and open their eyes and see much to which they have hitherto been blind. Let me not stand in their way. I have now the great honour of declaring this exhibition open.

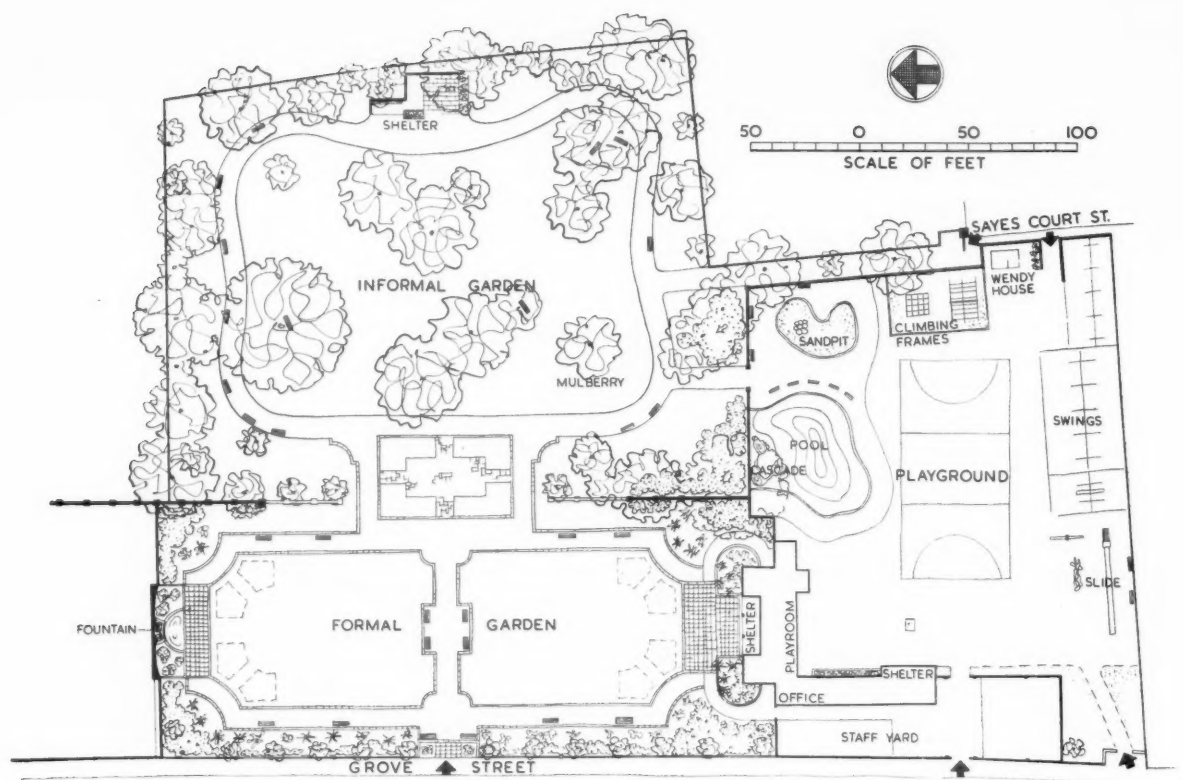
Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F], Past President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Bessborough, said: There is one thought which must be in the minds of all of us, that is, how very incongruous it was that Lord Bessborough disclaimed any ability to make a thoroughly professional and acceptable speech before making what has been, I think, the most informed and excellent speech ever made by an Honorary Fellow of this Institute. If Lord Bessborough had not been Governor-General of Canada he would certainly have been an artist. His sympathy with the 19th century reminds me of the extremely interesting collection of letters of his grandmother which has been published and which I would advise all of you to read, because it throws a marvellous light on the age which is expressed by some of the buildings in this exhibition.

I should like now to move a vote of thanks to Lord Bessborough for coming here to open the exhibition and for the admirable and inspiring speech which he has made.

Top right: 1894, Moor Crag, Windermere, Westmorland. Architect: C. F. A. Voysey

Bottom right: 1901, London County Council Fire Station, Euston Road. Architect: Owen Fleming





The lay-out

Sayes Court, Greenwich, Playground and Garden

London County Council Parks Department

In the findings of a survey carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information it is stated that the main cause of parents' dissatisfaction regarding children's play is that they have to play in the street. Of the mothers questioned, 47 per cent said their children usually played in the street; 46 per cent replied that there was no park available within easy reach, and 52 per cent said there was no playground. It is not easy, at least in London, to increase the number or extent of open spaces in which children can play, but all will agree that wherever possible this should be done.

In the case of Sayes Court the London County Council have taken advantage of such a possibility. Readers of John Evelyn's diary will remember that he bought the estate of Sayes Court, with its Manor House, and in January 1652-53 he 'began to set out the oval garden, which was before a rude orchard, and all the rest

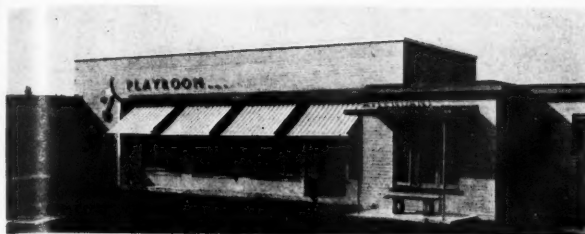
one entire field of 100 acres, without any hedge except the hither holly hedge joining to the bank of the mount walk. This was the beginning of all the succeeding gardens, walks, groves, enclosures and plantations there'. He was perhaps a little premature in thus starting the work, for it was not until four days later that he 'went to London and seal'd some of the writings of my purchase of Sayes Court'.

When the last war ended all that remained of Evelyn's estate was a public garden of less than two acres, and around it were the bombed sites of houses and a school, covering about an acre. The London County Council decided to re-design the whole of this area and to include a children's playground. The Parks Department were entrusted with the work, which was recently completed under the supervision of the Chief Officer, Mr. L. A. Huddart, at a cost of some £23,350.

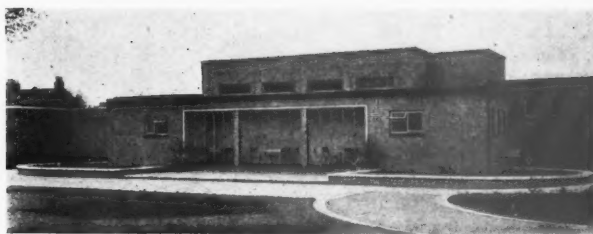
As will be seen from the accompanying

lay-out plan the site has been developed in two portions, one being a garden and the other a children's playground. But how different is this playground from those bare and depressing spaces that served for children some 40 or 50 years ago, for here are swings, a merry-go-round, a slide, seesaws, climbing nets, and a Wendy house. And there is a paddling pool that is not just a shallow tank of uninspired design and shape, for at its head are imitation rocks, and a fount of water flows over them and cascades into the pool.

It is certain that the children of Greenwich and Deptford will flock to this playground, but in England the weather is not always fine, and this has led the Parks Department to introduce a feature which is the first of its kind in the Council's parks—a playroom, entered from the playground. It is an attractive room, some 30 ft. by 15 ft., furnished with small tables and chairs, well-designed toys, and a blackboard



Above, left: The playroom



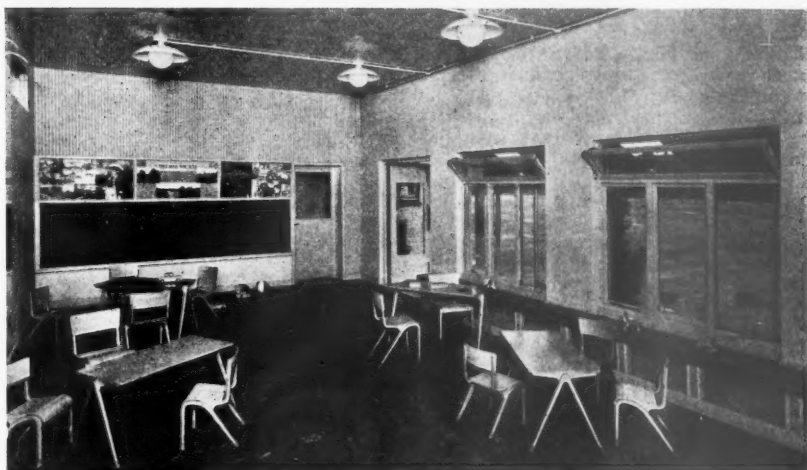
Above, right: Shelter behind playroom

on which possible future architects can exercise their emerging talent! And if the day is cold the room can be heated by electricity, with thermostatic control. On one side of this playroom is a room for the attendant; on the other is a range of staff offices, lavatories and a shelter.

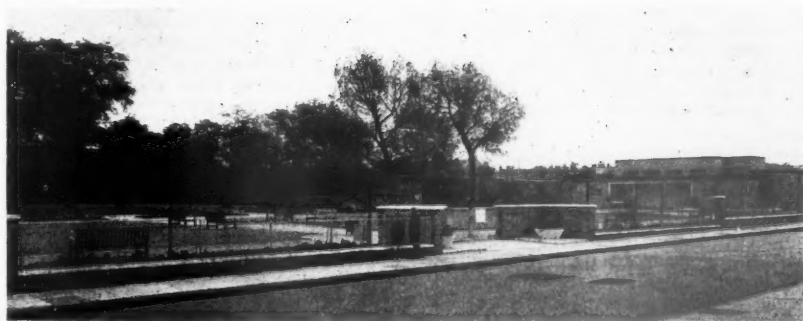
If the opening day may be taken as a criterion of the use local children will make of this playground when they are not in school, it will be full of children shouting joyously; but older persons sometimes like to enjoy a somewhat quieter atmosphere; if so, they have only to pass through the opening in the dividing wall, or through the gateways in the adjoining streets, to enter what the Council rightly describe as a beautiful garden, one part laid out formally, the other informally. The part fronting Grove Street is formal, with flower beds and regular grass-plots. At one end of the long axis the back of the playroom has been extended to form a covered shelter, set with tables and chairs; at the other end the formality is relieved by a segmental feature bounding an enclosure for flowers, and on the rim sits an artificial frog spouting water into a pool.

From this formal portion a widened opening in the old wall leads into an informal garden, with winding paths and many trees, one being a mulberry some 200 years old, removed in 1913 from Broomfield House, Deptford. Against the boundary wall at the far end is a gaily-painted shelter, set about with flowers and furnished with tables and chairs. The timbers of H.M.S. *Berwick* have provided teak for the garden seats that are placed about the gardens. The litter baskets are a welcome change from the prosaic specimens to be seen about our streets; at Sayes Court they have been simply and effectively designed as truncated cones, formed with wooden slats supported by a length of piping.

On 4 June 1661, Evelyn wrote 'Came Sir Cha. Harbord, his Majesties surveyor, to take an account of what grounds I challeng'd at Sayes Court'. Nearly 300 years later the London County Council came to take an account of some of those same grounds, and have fashioned them into a quiet and peaceful retreat which would perhaps be not altogether displeasing to their original owner. It is to be hoped that the gardens and the playground will be appreciated, and respected, by those for whom they are intended.



Interior of the playroom



Above: View from Grove Street. Below: Shelter in the informal garden



The Architectonic Sector

By S. Rowland Pierce [F]

In 1947 an instrument, called an 'architectonic sector', was brought into the R.I.B.A. Library for identification; it was retained for some time with the permission of the owner. Subsequently, early in 1948, the Library was able to purchase the instrument with the welcome assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries.

This circumstance was the introduction to two further events which can only be described as coincidences, for all three were in no way directly connected.

First, a book was offered to the Library Committee which proved to be an English treatise on the use of the architectonic sector; it was purchased, out of the Prentice fund, in 1947. Secondly, during the early part of the year 1950, another book was offered to the Committee by a dealer and was purchased out of general funds; it was an Italian work on the same instrument and bore a date 134 years before that of the English book.

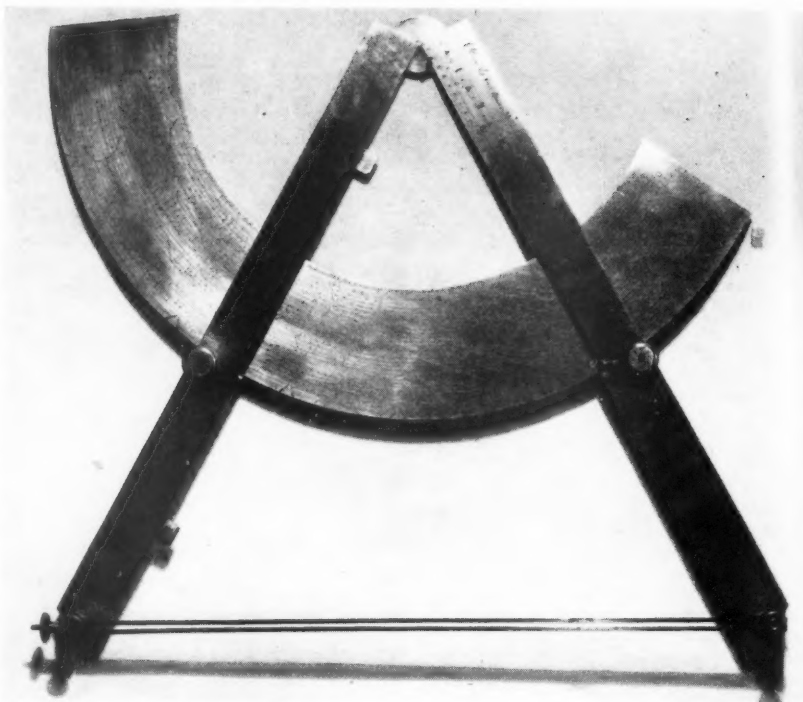
I am prompted to give some further details of these acquisitions in the hope that the almost unknown by-roads they reveal may be of interest to Members.

The actual instrument which the Library now possesses is beautifully constructed of 'electrum metal,' finely engraved and enclosed in a wooden case of its own; it was made by George Adams—'Mathematical Instrument-maker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Fleet Street London; who makes those Sectors in silver, ivory or wood. . .'. Its date is about 1760. Its use is for drawing 'with facility and exactness' all the parts of the five classic orders of architecture. Unfortunately I have not had time to spare to test all the claims made for the instrument, but I trust in due time someone else will do so.¹

The architectonic sector owes a great deal to the ordinary sector used by the 18th century mathematicians and draughtsmen and also to the work of Dr. Brook Taylor on perspective and other geometrical problems.² That it was not an entirely new idea, even in this country, is proved by reference to the work by J. Robertson, F.R.S., *A Treatise of such Mathematical Instruments as are usually put into a Portable Case* (1747), where (p. 45 *et seq.*) he shows how the ordinary mathematical sector can be used to set up the 'orders of Civil Architecture . . . according to the proportions given by Palladio'. But whether a special instrument for this purpose was made in this country previous to those made by George Adams is uncertain.

¹ The instrument was first illustrated in the R.I.B.A. Journal, Sept. 1948, p. 482.

² J. Kirby also published, in 1755, a *Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective made Easy*.



The Architectonic Sector

As far as I am aware, only one other example of the architectonic sector has found its way into a public collection or is known to survive. It is in the Science Museum at South Kensington (No. 1010-1927) and is constructed of ivory and silver, but lacks the adjustable distance-piece at the base of the instrument.³

The English book referred to above is a large and lavish folio volume published in 1761. It is by Joshua Kirby, 'Designer in Perspective to his Majesty', for whom it was printed by R. Francklin, of Russell Street, Covent Garden, and retailed by a number of booksellers whose names are included on the title page. The latter reads: '*The Description and Use of a New Instrument called, an ARCHITECTONIC SECTOR, by which any part of Architecture may be drawn with Facility and Exactness*'; there is a frontispiece, highly and typically allegorical, designed by Hogarth and engraved by William Woollett, a member of the St. Martin's Lane Academy, one time Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Artists and Engraver to the King.

The full-page dedication of the book is a magnificent example of the calligraphy of Joseph Champion, a prominent scribe of the time; it is engraved by John Ryland⁴; it is worthy of full quotation:

'To the KING, may it please your Majesty, this Work begun by your Majesty's Com-

³ I am indebted to Dr. H. R. Calvert, of the Science Museum, for making possible an examination of this instrument which, at present, is not on view in the public galleries.

⁴ This may have been the brother of the more famous engraver, W. W. Ryland, who was executed for forgery in 1783, and who, himself, narrowly escaped the gallows for highway robbery.

mand, carried on under your EYE, and now Published by Your Royal Munificence, is most humbly dedicated to Your MAJESTY. By your Majesty's most humble and most dutiful Subject, and Servant,
Joshua Kirby'.

There is an excellent and graceful 'tail-piece' to the text of the book drawn by Samuel Wale, a founder member of the Royal Academy, and engraved by James Taylor, who started as a china painter at Worcester (d. 1790).

The 25 plates of the book, illustrating the sector itself, the five orders of architecture and their parts, related by index figures to the engraved index figures of the instrument, are by three hands: Peter Mazell, a well-known engraver member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, J. Fougerson (about whom I have found nothing) and an unnamed engraver of less quality. The text of the book is an excellent example of contemporary typography, printed on heavy paper. From the description I have given, therefore, it will be readily appreciated that the book was, at the time, evidently considered to be of some importance. It now seems rather rare and the Science Museum Library does not possess a copy. Unfortunately, the R.I.B.A. copy has a sadly dilapidated binding, which, although original, will have to be renewed as soon as opportunity arises.

The third and most recent acquisition is also a well-printed book (with a late Victorian binding) dated 1627 and published in Vicenza from the press of the *Heredi di Dominico Amadio*. It is by Ottavio Revisi Bruti, a *gentiluomo* of Vicenza, and

is dedicated to the most illustrious and most reverend Signor Federico Cardinal Cornaro, Bishop of Vicenza, in a fulsome two-page ascription in Latin. The text (pp. 100) is in Italian and is not easy to read or to translate with ease; it is also fulsome and has many sentences of inordinate length and complexity without much helpful punctuation.

This book is also well illustrated with a folding plate of the sector, which differs somewhat in detail from that shown in Kirby's book, and with numerous full-page engravings (from copper plates) of the various orders. The full title reads as follows: 'ARCHISESTO per formar con facilità Li Cinque Ordini D'Architettura; con altri particolari intorno la medesima Professione'.⁵

Bruti says that the sectors he describes are made in Padua in the Piazza della Signoria by Messer Acquinin Serena Giovine, 'a most excellent maker of mathematical instruments that one could wish for'.

Kirby, in his first chapter, acknowledges, somewhat cursorally, 'we owe to Revisi

Bruti the form of the Architectonic Sector, who adapted it to Scamozzi's Architecture; he, for reasons best known to himself, carefully suppressed the manner of laying down the different divisions' (of the orders in relation to the sector divisions). There is no doubt, therefore, that Kirby knew and used Bruti's book, although he does not mention its name or date, because the plates of *Archisesto* do not, in fact, include sufficient annotations to follow or to relate all the methods of setting-up which he describes.

Whether in these acquisitions we have traced the source of this particular application of the mathematical sector, I am at present unable to say; I have found no further reference to it, but Bruti observes that he has 'finally judged that it (the setting-up of the orders) can be done with the aid of an instrument newly invented and tried by me and now with very great diligence reduced to a perfection which has made possible its use, in a very few days, with remarkable facility and speed . . . the usefulness of which I shall leave to those who henceforth shall learn the use of it'.⁶

It would be too much to expect further fortuitous acquisitions which might lead to

other or previous sources; I hope, however, that these brief notes may be of some use to anyone who may wish to continue the quest, to whom—as Bruti says—I must leave it.⁷

⁵ From the Preface—'A' Prudenti Lettori.

⁷ Since writing the above I have had occasion to refer to another book by Joshua Kirby—*The Perspective of Architecture* . . . deduced from the *Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor*. This book also was published in 1761, under the same Royal auspices, but from internal evidence would seem to have been prepared before the book on the Sector. *The Perspective* bears the imprint of the same publishers, and I was surprised to find that it contains the same engraved dedication page, the same frontispiece and the same head and tail engravings; a parallel volume in practically all respects. It was given to the Library in its early days—1835.

The above formed part of a talk entitled 'The Instruments of the Architectural Draughtsman' given to the Library Group on 5 February 1951 by S. Rowland Pierce [F], Chairman of the Library Committee. At this meeting of the Group nine items of the Institute's collection of instruments were exhibited, together with a number of books from the Library, relating to the subject and ranging from the years 1627 to 1866. A number of drawings from the Collection were also on view augmented by a selection from Mr. Pierce's own collection.

Correspondence

THE ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 1851

Sir,—In the discussion following Mr. Furneaux Jordan's most excellent paper on 'The Architectural Significance of 1851', Mr. Anthony Chitty, in commenting upon Paxton's versatility, ended with the words: 'Indeed, we might well ask what could not Paxton have achieved if he had been trained as an architect'.

One ventures to suggest that if Paxton had foregone his liberating apprenticeship at Chatsworth for a rigid and tradition-bound architectural training the famous Crystal Palace would never have materialized; had he submitted an architecturally-trained design for the Great Exhibition Building it would probably have been lost among the mediocrity and impracticability of the 234 other schemes.

Even without such training Paxton very soon slipped into the architectural backwater of historical copyism; in his design for Mentmore Hall he was quite happy to allow George Stokes, his trained assistant, to plaster Jacobean detail all over the facades ('borrowed' almost entirely from Wollaton Hall) and to fill the interior with Louis XIV decoration. Ferrière Chateau, another Rothschild mansion some twenty miles east of Paris, is a further witness to Paxton's acceptance of the architectural eclecticism of his day.

A fully trained Paxton might have left us with a profusion of Mentmores and Ferrières, but the sum total of these would have been of little substance in comparison with his unique contribution to the real architecture of the era. We should be profoundly thankful that a well-intentioned

aunt did not 'discover' him in his youth and predestine him to the respectable conservatism of the architectural profession.—Yours faithfully,

IAN H. ABBOTT [A]

Sir,—The recent extensive use of fuel is surely a major cause of architectural changes since the Renaissance. Symptoms of this change could be seen in Roman building which used materials produced by fire. But the Romans never really learnt to harness fuel.

Coal from deep seams exploited on a large scale has changed the face of the world; architecture, with other cultures, has thereby been swept into confusion. The conflicts of 1851 are a natural consequence. Some thinkers plunged onwards to new experiments and fresh achievements. Others looked back to the apparent stability of receding cultures. The rifts were often rifts of temperament widened by the dirt and squalor that coal first brought. Such terms of distinction as architect, engineer, artist and scientist are labels which describe differences of temperament as well as differences of training.

Buildings constructed of materials made possible by the use of fuel, to serve uses created to suit a machine civilization, in an age of mixed ideals which respects no one faith, are bound to be diverse, and to differ from old conceptions. The roots of the conflicts of 1851 lay in faith and superstition, ideals and ambitions, hopes and fears, education and environment. While men are free to differ in such things they will differ in their expressions—their painting, writing and their buildings. A nation of rich resources and a large population will continue to have many approaches to architecture and its attendant skills and crafts. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE A. ATKINSON, A.M.T.P.I. [A]

NOISE DEFENCE AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Sir,—I note that in Mr. F. R. Wylie's paper on Industrial Buildings (R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, June 1951) nothing is said about factory noise and adjoining housing estates, although he has mentioned under 'Siting Conditions' a number of prime factors. But this is an important one, because it may stop the factory working. Mr. S. W. Milburn (in the discussion) mentioned that ' . . . the factories have been taken to the centres of the population rather than the population having to go to the factories.' This means that noise risk must go up. Since prevention is better than cure I should be glad if my professional colleagues would note some points as follows:

The new Legal Aid Bill will make it easier for some classes of sufferers to bring an injunction against a factory for noise nuisance.

Noise at night disturbing sleep on a quiet background is not only more nuisance but is more easily recognized as such in the Courts. Therefore, if a factory near houses is of the kind that can easily be run continuously by day and night shifts (and can easily be induced to do so for an export or arms drive) it runs greater noise risks and more precautions should be planned at the outset. And disturbance of sleep may refer also to children and may mean an earlier hour of complaint.

Machines liable to cause penetrating noise are: joinery machines, also grinders, cutters, stampers, punchers, heavy hammers. The grinders of sheet metal are specially risky and can easily find themselves, as a light industry, on the edge of a trading estate adjoining houses. Then come some types of oil furnace. Electric machinery with various kinds of high frequency scream may be largely masked by

day, but at night on a quiet background become intolerable. Finally, any machine giving an irregular, unpredictable noise sequence, like some exhaust noises, can cause nuisance even though not very loud.

The precautions need to be planned by site planner and production engineer working together. They consist first in identifying the major noise sources and locating them on the part of the site away from housing, and in such a way that main factory buildings provide some initial screening. But since all is governed by the production track this may profoundly affect the whole plan.

Yet it may be worth while because modern factory buildings, owing to economy and thin claddings (though doubtless admired aesthetically), are poor, slight things and can not contain their own noise. But this fact may produce the intractable noise problem, namely when nothing but a large area of massive wall and massive roof without openings, plus dissociated flooring and baffled ventilation system, will be any use and must be inserted into an

existing building at great cost. It may then transpire that if the plan had been turned round in the first instance and the production track gone the other way the new super-stamper would not have come to within 100 yards of bedroom windows, but might have been 300 yards away and with the canteen or office block between.

The stores block can be quiet and provide screening: but not always. Unloading bays for sheet metal can be prime sources of noise and should be kept as far away as possible from adjoining houses.

The need for ventilation of machines and processes is often essential so that openings are required. Also if windows can be opened it is natural to open them in summer. Therefore, closed windows and a ventilation problem are inescapable. But high pitched noise can be directed upwards into the sky; shafts and ducts can be lined and baffled; and all air-borne noise can be partly directed away and partly screened *if planned at the outset*.—Yours faithfully,

H. BAGENAL [F]

Book Reviews

Die Raumstadt, by *Walter Schwagenscheidt*. Reprod'd typescript, MS. and illus. 13½ in. 192 pp. text illus. Heidelberg: Schneider. 1949. DM 18.50.

The book is subheaded 'House design for young and old, for laymen and so-called experts. Sketches with marginal comments on an intricate subject'.

Conditions in Germany at the end of the recent war were so different from those which planners had expected that a complete change of outlook was necessary.

The widespread destruction was as novel as the poverty which the German collapse brought with it. In his introduction the author says that it would be morally indefensible to miss the opportunity of rebuilding German towns better than they had been before. Inexpensive but functionally appropriate development is essential for the planning of roads and buildings. Streets with houses on either side, the general principle on which all towns have been built in the past, are costly, as highroads are expensive to build and to maintain. Houses erected at right angles to, and not parallel with, the road and connected by footpaths should be the aim—but not exclusively, as it would be tedious to orientate all rows of houses north-south, and obviously wrong to exclude the south sun from all dwellings.

The best design for a town, he says, is the one which produces least traffic, and traffic which does not occur is the easiest to regulate. Traffic and dwelling do not harmonize. People should not live along highroads, which exist for traffic only, but in open spaces accessible by culs-de-sac. It is not the individual vehicle which should be catered for, but public vehicles which need

much less road space. The author, it is important to remember, is thinking of Germany.

Schwagenscheidt discusses the architecture of the Third Reich only briefly, dismissing it as 'a bad elevation with nothing behind'. He does not believe in the future use of traditional styles either. Many thousands of houses of the same type are wanted, and the ornaments and mouldings of former days will be of no help to the designer, although the flat roof alone will not do the trick. He sees the solution in an effective utilization of space in keeping with the natural surroundings.

In Germany the prime essential is still to get people under a roof, if necessary many hundreds under a single one. Hutments built for such purposes the author wants to divide later into single family dwellings by erecting partitions. Whilst we in this country now see that a partial solution of our own housing problems lies in multi-storey blocks of flats, once largely a continental idea, the author envisages widely extended areas of one or two-storey buildings. Although Le Corbusier, Gropius and others are frequently mentioned, I found little reference to what is now going on in Great Britain.

This is a fascinating and unusual book. Except for the introduction and some extracts from Herman Soergel's *Theorie der Baukunst* (Munich 1921) which deals with some of the same problems, the text consists exclusively of voluminous comments in minute German longhand characters. The beautiful and clever drawings, however, offset this disadvantage.

It is interesting to contrast *Die Raumstadt* with the very different attitude of Ernst Neufert's *Bauordnungslehre*, published in 1943, in the hey-day of the Third Reich, of which there are now two copies in the R.I.B.A. Library. F. H. HERRMANN [F]

The Work of Oscar Niemeyer, by *Shimo Papadaki*. 8½ in. × 8½ in. xi + 220 pp. incl. pls. text illus. New York: Reinhold. London: Chapman and Hall. 1950. £3 8s. Born in 1907, Oscar Niemeyer began his career in the office of Lucio Costa, the guiding star of the modern movement in Brazil; from him and from le Corbusier, with whom he worked for a short time in 1936, Niemeyer derives his main inspiration, shown on the one hand by his sympathy with the architectural traditions of his own country, and on the other by his mastery of planning, both 3-dimensional and large-scale.

At the beginning of the book he hints at his pre-occupation with plastic expression which is to be traced in much of the work shown: hints too that modern architecture and society are not yet reconciled. These words explain perhaps why works such as the National Athletic Centre at Rio de Janeiro, self-confident and taut with disciplined power, are the most convincing in the book.

In the work itself the most interesting features are the brilliant handling of the sections, and the skilful introduction of painting, sculpture and landscape architecture to enrich the ultimate effect of the buildings (*cf.* the project for the Barboza monument at Rio de Janeiro).

The introduction is followed with a foreword by Lucio Costa, and 36 buildings or projects illustrated in chronological order, the whole forming a stimulating review of Niemeyer's achievements.

The production of this expensive book is rather disappointing. Some of the buildings are illustrated by freehand plans and sections indifferently executed or reproduced, while many of the perspectives and sketches hardly do justice to the buildings or fully bear out the claim made for them that they 'allow the reader to follow closely Niemeyer's analytic and creative process'. No scales are included on any of the drawings and the book is made up in a square shape uncomfortable in the hand and inconvenient on the shelf.

IAN COLQUHOUN [4]

Thomas Archer, by *Marcus Whiffen*. (Architectural biographies series, iii.) 7½ in. 48 pp. + 48 pls. text illus. Art and Technics. 1950. 8s. 6d.

Whilst the Italian masters of the Baroque were highly professional artists, often practising more than one art, its English exponents, if more than amateur, were not generally dedicated to the arts from their earliest years. We know practically nothing of the training of Thomas Archer. He held a sinecure from the Queen in the post of Groom Porter and had a background of some wealth and position. His first known works of architecture are Heythrop and the north front of Chatsworth, both dated 1705, when he was 37. The number of buildings attributed to or known to have been designed by him between that date and his death 38 years later is considerable, and includes the well-known churches at Deptford and Westminster; St. Philip's, Birmingham;

Roenampt House, and (probably) Chicheley Hall, Buckinghamshire.

That Archer was familiar with Italian architecture is evident from the windows at Heythrop, of which the prototype, by Bernini, is reproduced in this book. The towers of St. John's, Westminster, bear a resemblance to Sta. Agnese, and the central feature of this church is reminiscent of Sta. Maria della Pace. Heythrop is more Italian than Blenheim or Easton Neston and, by comparison with the work of Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh, it seems impossible that Archer had not studied Roman Baroque in the stone rather than from prints.

Archer's amateur status is betrayed by solecisms in the use of the classical idiom, such as placing pilasters and arches on a rounded surface and semi-circular entablatures following the profile of the columns; liberties which, to be successful, require to be taken with complete consciousness of breaking rules. The bold use of curves both in the horizontal and the vertical plane is his most salient characteristic, of which an example is the bowed front of Chatsworth; a clever solution of the problem of reconciling two wings projecting on different planes, although Horace Walpole thought it 'very ugly'. All Archer's work has a sense of scale, a flourish in the details and an originality of conception that nearly always comes off. A particularly delightful work, believed to be his because it is so typical, is the Cascade House at Chatsworth.

Marcus Whiffen's succinct account in the Arts and Technics Series is excellently illustrated for so small a book and gives a full list of known and attributed buildings. The author modestly allows them to speak for themselves and does not attempt to add to the scanty material that is available on Archer's life by speculative comment. The reviewer may perhaps be excused for adding that in spite of an occasional *gaucherie* his buildings show the divine restlessness, exuberance and grandeur that entitle Thomas Archer to a place among the masters of the Baroque.

FRANK SCARLETT [F]

Capability Brown, by Dorothy Stroud. 11 in. x 8½ in. 224 pp. incl. pls. Country Life. 1950. £2 2s.

For one so famous and influential in the history of the English landscape garden, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown has had comparatively little attention paid to the facts of his career. Perhaps, as Dorothy Stroud suggests, because his industrious and respectable life left so little for contemporary gossip writers to comment on, or perhaps because his vast practical contribution to the movement was put under a cloud by the voluble theorists of the picturesque school, there has been no full biography of Brown until the publication of this book. Not only has Dorothy Stroud put together the detailed story of his life, but by the discovery of his account book for the last 23 years of his life has dated and established the authenticity of many of his later works, and incidentally has shown that he was more of an architect than has been generally known.

Christopher Hussey's excellent introduction deals with Brown's approach to landscape design and his position in the history of the English landscape garden. In this he was, of course, a central figure of the movement against formal geometrical order. But above all he was by training and nature a practical man, and what made the picturesque school attack him—in spite of the fact that they were fighting the same battle—was his reduction of the picturesque ideal to a formula as rigid as any put forward by the geometricalists; a formula which, moreover, leads one to suspect that his imagination worked in a literary rather than a visual mode.

The bad name given him by Price and Knight stuck hard, and this book certainly suggests that their judgment was more severe than he deserved. And time, which has destroyed many gardens more delicately adjusted to an aesthetic theory, has improved Brown's improvements. Nature herself (Walpole called Brown 'Lady Nature's second husband') has roughened his lake shores, broken the outlines of his clumps and endowed many of his scenes

with a breathtaking mature beauty in which the spectator, often without recognizing Brown's hand at all, sees the very ideal of 'natural' English landscape.

Dorothy Stroud's book is a very full account of Brown's life and work, beautifully and carefully illustrated. From her job by job description of his commissions and the journeys they entailed emerges a clear picture not only of the man himself—bold, affable, industrious and boundlessly self-confident—but also of his clients and of the scene in which he worked. A very different scene, surely, from that in which the art of landscape must be revived today; but now, when opportunities different in kind but similar in scale are again presenting themselves to the landscape architect, no study is more topical than that of Brown's success; and all the more so, since no change has taken place in the technique of landscape design and construction since Brown's day, such as has transformed the building industry since William Kent's; so that any lessons we can learn from Brown are directly applicable to the present time.

PETER SHEPHEARD [A]

International Union of Architects

Second Congress, Morocco, September 1951. The programme for the Congress and particulars of travel arrangements have already been published. Those interested are reminded that a special allocation of foreign exchange has been authorized by the Bank of England over and above the normal annual entitlement for holiday purposes. Anyone proposing to attend the Congress should get into touch with the Secretary, United Kingdom Committee, c/o R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1.

U.N.E.S.C.O.: Consultative Committee for Research on the Desert Zone. The I.U.A. have been invited to send observers to the meeting of the Consultative Committee to be held on 3 September 1951. The United Kingdom Committee is to be represented by Mr. Anthony M. Chitty [F].

Committee on School Design. The I.U.A. have been appointed as agents to U.N.E.S.C.O. to carry out, on an international level, research into school design; and a Working Committee on this subject is being appointed. The United Kingdom representative on this Committee will be Mr. C. H. Aslin [F].

International Competition for Town Plan, Smyrna. The I.U.A. Competitions Committee have approved the conditions for the international competition for a town plan, Smyrna, subject to certain minor modifications which have subsequently been agreed by the promoters. Professor

Sir Patrick Abercrombie has been appointed assessor.

International Exhibition of Wood Products, Lyon, 23 September to 7 October 1951. An International Exhibition of Wood Products will be held in the permanent buildings of the Lyon Fair. An important section will be devoted to the modern use of laminated and plywood-plastic products.

Friday 28 September has been set aside as a special day for foreign visiting architects, and the programme will include a formal reception and luncheon. Special terms have been arranged with the French railways. Full particulars can be obtained from the Organizing Committee, 1 Rue Menestrier, Lyon.

M. A. Chomel, Vice-President de l'Ordre des Architectes de la Circonscription de Lyon, 6 quai Saint Clair, Lyon, would be pleased to give information individually to those interested if they would communicate with him.

I.U.A. Bulletins. I.U.A. Bulletins 51-53 inclusive deal principally with the proceedings of the various working committees, the majority of which are engaged in collecting answers to questionnaires, with a view to making an assessment of the position in various countries on a comparative basis for the subjects they are studying.

The Bulletins are published (in French) by *Architetti*, Florence, and can be obtained on application to the Editor at a price of 25 lire, including postage.

Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [4]

IN PARLIAMENT. Houses (Selling Price). Asked why he will not amend Section 43 of the Housing Act 1949, so as to allow the permitted selling price of houses built under private licence to be increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of building, the Minister of Local Government and Planning replied: Because this would lead to profiteering through the sale of houses for more than they cost. (24 July 1951.)

Improvement Grants. Asked whether, having regard to the fact that there are many small local building firms not equipped to undertake new housing contracts, but which are well-qualified to undertake the reconditioning of existing buildings, he will consider abolishing the £600 maximum and the need for licensing work for which a local authority has approved an improvement grant, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Planning replied: No. The retention of local quotas for licensing is essential to the best use of national building resources, but my right hon. Friend is prepared to consider exceptionally an application from a local authority even though the estimated cost of the works exceeds £600. To increase the £600 maximum would require legislation. My right hon. Friend has repeatedly stated that he is prepared to consider allocations to particular local authorities in the light of their performance. (24 July 1951.)

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING. Circular 47/51 dated 5 July refers to the Control of Building Operations (No. 16) Order 1951, which extends the financial limits within which building or engineering work may be done without a licence from 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952.

The Circular also refers to an appeal against a conviction for contravention of Defence Regulation 56A, on the ground that proceedings were taken by the Clerk of the local authority without a resolution authorizing him to do so. The Court allowed the appeal, and in his judgment the Lord Chief Justice said: 'The local Council have power, acting by any officer appointed by them, either generally or specifically for the purpose, to bring proceedings for an offence against Defence Regulation 56A. They passed a resolution that the Appellant should be prosecuted but they omitted to pass any resolution authorizing their Clerk to take proceedings. It is quite clear that when the Order refers to the appointment of an officer either generally or specifically for the purpose of taking proceedings it contemplates that there will be a formal appointment made under Section 277 of the Local Government Act 1933 by resolution, and if a resolution had been passed by the Council authorizing the Clerk to take proceedings it would have been in order. They omitted to pass that resolution and therefore there was technically no

authority in the Clerk to take the proceedings. (Bob Keats, Ltd. v. Farrant.)

Sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply. Circular 50/51 dated 18 July refers to the Manual on procedure for the submission of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal. The Ministry hope that it will be of assistance to local authorities and their officers in the preparation of schemes, and will help to curtail correspondence between the authorities and the Ministry.

Circular 49/51 dated 18 July refers to the Manual on procedure for the submission of schemes of water supply.

The Manuals would presumably be available to Members at the offices of local authorities, and it may be that in particular cases the Ministry would supply a copy of the relevant Manual.

MINISTRY OF WORKS. Sanitary Earthenware. The Minister has authorized an increase of 6 per cent in the maximum home trade selling prices of sanitary earthenware as from 2 July. (M.O.W. 72/51. P.I. 73.)

R.I.B.A. STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT. Practice Notes Nos. 25-28 issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

Practice Note 25. The provisions of Clause 25A (2) of the R.I.B.A. Contract relate to the materials specified in the list attached to the Bills of Quantities and referred to in that clause. Adjustment of the prices of materials which are the subject of P.C. items is to be made in accordance with the provisions of Clause 24 (e) of the R.I.B.A. Contract.

Practice Note 26. The attention of the Tribunal has been drawn to the difficulty caused to contractors in having to make last-minute adjustments to prices to cover increases in wages or materials occurring just before the date for delivery of a tender.

The Tribunal recommend to obviate this difficulty that in invitations to tender contractors should be advised of a date of tender for the purpose of adjustments under Clause 25A of the R.I.B.A. Contract. This date should be from 7 to 10 days, in accordance with the nature of the job, before the date for delivery of tenders.

Practice Note 27. The attention of the Tribunal was drawn to the delays which continue to occur in the settlement of contracts. The Tribunal were of opinion that the embarrassment and loss caused by such delays would be greatly reduced if the advice given in Practice Notes 2 and 3 was more generally followed.

It was therefore the opinion and recommendation of the Tribunal:—

- (i) That payments under Clause 25A of the R.I.B.A. Contract should not be made subject to retention (see Practice Note 2);
- (ii) That sums due to the contractor under Clause 25A should be added to the amounts

certified in interim certificates (see Practice Note 3); and

- (iii) That, where there was delay in settling the accounts for the final certificate, the second half of the retention might, at the discretion of the architect, be released at the end of the retention period.

Practice Note 28. Enquiry was made of the Tribunal as to whether in Clause 25A (1)(a) of the R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract the words 'applicable to the Works and current at the date of tender' were to be construed as dependent upon the words 'the rules or decisions of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry' or upon the words 'rates of wages and other emoluments and expenses' appearing earlier in the clause.

It was the opinion of the Tribunal that the clause should be read so that the words 'applicable to the Works and current at the date of tender' were directly referable to the 'rules or decisions of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry'.

It was their view that such a construction was not only more natural, having regard to the manner in which the clause was framed, but also that it gave effect to the true intention of the clause.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS. The R.I.C.S. have amended the Schedule of Professional Charges in respect of Approval of Plans, among other amendments. The new scale for Approval of Plans came into force on 1 August 1951, and is as follows:

For approving plans submitted by lessees, and inspecting buildings during progress:

On the first	£500—2	guineas per cent.
On the next	£1,500—1½	guineas per cent.
On the next	£18,000—1	guinea per cent.
On the next	£80,000—½	guinea per cent.
On the residue	—¼	guinea per cent.
(Minimum fee, 4 guineas)		

Note.—This scale is intended to apply to normal cases. It should be applied with discretion and may be varied in either direction to meet exceptional circumstances.

(In the R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges, Clause 9 is the adopted clause in respect of the approval of plans submitted by lessees.)

THE NEW STREETS ACT 1951. This Act received the Royal Assent on 3 July and comes into operation on 1 October 1951 in boroughs and urban districts in England and Wales outside the County of London. The Act can be extended to a rural district by Order made by the Minister of Local Government and Planning on the application of the County Council, after the Minister has consulted the Rural District Council.

The Act provides that before new buildings are erected on private streets, the sum likely to be needed for street works shall be paid to the highway authority or security given for it. Also, when development has reached a certain stage, frontagers may call for street works to be carried out and the street to be 'adopted'.

The Act provides that where a local authority's approval is required to the plans of a building which will have a

frontage to a private street, the erection of the building may not be commenced unless a street works assessment has been paid or secured to the satisfaction of the local authority. Some exceptions to this requirement are: (a) building in the curtilages of an existing building; (b) plans having been deposited before the commencement of the Act; (c) a street not likely to become built-up; or (d) a street already substantially built-up. Exemption may in some of these cases depend on notice by the local authority.

If the erection of a building is started before the street works assessment has been paid or secured, the owner of the land and the person undertaking the erection of the building are each liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. A further contravention in respect of the same building will be a new offence punishable accordingly. The person undertaking the erection of the building may plead as a defence that he had reasonable grounds for believing that the assessment had been paid or secured by the owner of the land. An appeal may be made to the Minister of Local Government and Planning as to the amount of the assessment within one month of the notice requiring payment and the appellant must be given an opportunity of being heard by a person appointed by the Minister.

The liability for future street works is discharged up to the amount of the assessment paid or secured, and 3 per cent per annum simple interest is added where the assessment has been paid, running from the date of the assessment. If when the street works are carried out the sum paid or secured exceeds the liability, any excess is refunded by the local authority or the security released. If the cost of the street works is greater than the assessment the balance must be paid by the owner of the land.

Where the local authority give notice under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1936 that the deposit of the plans is no longer effective, or if the owner gives notice to the local authority that he does not propose to proceed with the building, the local authority must refund the street works assessment with simple interest at 3 per cent or release the security. The assessment is then non-effective and when plans are again deposited a new assessment will be made. If the land is to be sold the parties must decide whether the purchaser takes over the existing assessment or whether the vendor terminates it.

Where the majority of owners have land fronting on a built-up private street, or the owners have between them more than half the frontages on both sides of the street, they may request the local authority to have the street made up under the appropriate private street works code and to declare it a public highway. The local authority must comply with this request provided that the length of the street is at least 100 yards, that in at least one case a street works assessment has been paid or secured, and that the Minister is prepared

to authorize the carrying out of the work under Defence Regulation 56A.

A private street is not built-up unless the aggregate of the frontages of buildings on both sides of the street equals at least half the aggregate length of all the frontages on both sides of the street. Any part of a street not less than 100 yards in length may be treated by the owner as being a separate street.

'Appropriate private street works code' means the Private Street Works Act 1892, where adopted, or any local Act, or the Public Health Act 1875, Sections 150, 151 and 152 as amended by the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, Section 41, and any local Act amending any of those sections.

'Owner' has the same meaning as in the Public Health Act 1936.

'Local authority' means the council of a borough or urban district.

'Private street' means any street as defined by the Public Health Act 1936, in which the local authority have power under the appropriate private street works code to require works to be executed or to execute works, and includes any land deemed to be a private street under Section 48 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1947.

'Street works' means any works for the sewerage, levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, making good and lighting a street, and 'paving, metalling and flagging' includes all methods of making a carriage-way or footway.

For the purposes of the Act 'frontage' of a building or proposed building includes the frontage of the building itself together with that of any land occupied or proposed to be occupied with the building.

Circular 44/51, issued by the Ministry, dated 20 July and addressed to local authorities, includes a memorandum on the Act drawing the attention of highway authorities to some parts of the Act, particularly those sections which require action to be taken by them, and also commenting on certain provisions the implication of which may not be immediately obvious.

The circumstance in which 'exemption' is or may be indicated is the development which is isolated or remote from made-up roads, or the development which fills in gaps in a street already substantially built up. Where 'exemption' is not indicated is in the case of the development near made-up or substantially built-up roads but not merely filling in the gaps in existing development.

The 3 per cent interest is refunded to the owner when the street works are carried out (less income tax), and if the cost of the street works as carried out is more than the assessment which has been paid the accrued interest will be used in further discharge of the liability.

Where two private street works codes are in operation in any district, the authority must resolve and publish information as to which code applies in particular streets. The streets listed should be those which are being developed.

The New Streets Act 1951 is obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.

Note. The phrase 'the person undertaking the erection of the building' presumably means the builder, but the architect would be well advised to ascertain that the street works cost has been paid or secured before advising his client to sign a building contract. Failure to do so might involve the architect in any legal proceedings where the cost had not been paid or secured before the building work had started.

LAW CASES. It is understood that an appeal is to be made to the House of Lords from the majority judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Earl Fitzwilliam's Wentworth Estates Co., Ltd. v. The Minister of Town and Country Planning*. The judgment of the Court of Appeal was noted in the June JOURNAL on page 329.

An interesting case is reported in *THE BUILDER* dated 13 July 1951, and is reproduced here by the courtesy of the Editor of that Journal.

The case was tried at Bow County Court on 25 June, the issue being whether a builder is entitled to charge 33½ per cent on the cost of a job and as much as 5d. an hour paid over the trade union rate to a craftsman. For the defendant it was claimed that 25 per cent on labour and 15 per cent on materials was approved by the National Federation and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. For the plaintiff, the builder, it was said that he was not a member of the National Federation and therefore not bound by their agreement, and that in large contracts 25 per cent and 15 per cent might be reasonable charges, but in small contracts, especially where there were alterations and additions, the on-costs were very much at large and in this case 33½ per cent on the total was a usual and reasonable charge.

In giving judgment the Judge said that the builder, not being a member of the National Federation, was not bound in law by their agreement, but it was relevant to look at an agreement made between two such important bodies if the question arose whether a charge was reasonable. He thought 25 per cent on labour and 15 per cent on materials was reasonable. With regard to wages, the builder had said it was difficult to get workmen unless he bribed them (he did not use the term offensively), with higher rates than the trade union rates. But was the defendant to be penalized because the plaintiff could not get men at the trade union rate? In his opinion the defendant ought not to have to pay for that. He held that one penny an hour above the union rate was a reasonable charge.

The Judge held that the charge for a bricklaying sub-contract was reasonable, that the defendant was entitled to an allowance of £2 for timber that was taken away, and that the defendant should not be required to pay anything for the damage to a tarpaulin.

The parties were unable to agree as to the exact amount for which judgment should be given, and the matter was referred to the Registrar.

Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialized branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts.

Telephone: Garston 2246.

The Officer-in-charge, The Building Research Station Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall, near Glasgow.

Telephone: Busby 1171.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone: Abbey 3333.

The Director, The Building Centre, 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 8641-46.

The Director, The Scottish Building Centre, 425-7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Telephone: Douglas 0372.

Removal of Scale. Methods of dealing with the problem of scale in hot water systems act either on the principle of stopping it forming, or getting rid of it when it has formed. An example of the last method is Kilrock, which is the trade mark of a solvent for the removal of boiler scale. Briefly, the principle is to introduce Kilrock at the lowest point of the installation, whereupon the mineral acid content in the solvent dissolves the calcium and magnesium carbonates, while special ingredients inhibit the action of acid on metals. When the solvent comes into contact with scale, carbon dioxide gas is formed, turbulence sets up, and thus the solvent is distributed throughout the system, the gas escaping through a vent at the highest point. The sludge is then removed, and the installation is flushed out with a soda solution before being refilled for use. The manufacturers and distributors are Messrs. Heat Efficiency Ltd., of Chesham, Bucks.

The other method is used in the Aquastat electrical process of water treatment, which aims at the prevention of scale formation, and has recently been brought up to date, after some 20 years of experience and research. In this process all incoming water passes through a unit containing an electrode of monel metal or bronze, connected to terminals on the outside of the casing. A control box is mounted conveniently near the unit, and regulates the electrical feed, automatically adjusting the current to the unit for any variations in the quality and amount of water flowing. The electrode is the anode of the unit and subjects the hardness salts, while still in solution, to a very minute but carefully controlled electrical force which neutralizes the attraction the particles of scale-forming salts naturally have for each other. It is therefore a physical and not a chemical change, and the particles remain separated as a fine precipitate, instead of coming together to form adhering scale. In steam-raising plant this precipitate falls to the bottom as a sludge and can be removed, but in calorifiers, hot water boilers and similar appliances it passes through in suspension in the water. The electrical current can be supplied either from A.C. mains or from a dry battery. The running costs are negligible,

and no chemicals or labour are required. The apparatus is supplied by Messrs. Aquastat Ltd., Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1.

National Building Studies. Special Report No. 11. Floor finishes in industrial buildings.

This report brings together the recommendations made by the Building Research Station regarding the types and qualities of floor finish that are suitable under various industrial conditions. The report states that it is probable that the floor finishes of industrial buildings give rise to a greater diversity of problems than any other part of such buildings.

The point is stressed that the behaviour of surfacing materials depends also on the suitability of the structural floor and, with ground floors, on the sub-floor or foundations. Movements due to bad design, to overloading, or to thermal expansion or shrinkage of the structure may cause failure of an otherwise satisfactory finish.

Information is given on finishes which are often used for heavy-duty industrial floors, such as concrete, mastic asphalt or pitch mastic jointless finishes, clay tiles, timber, metal and stone. For light factories, heavy-duty magnesium oxychloride and rubber latex-cement are often suitable. Flooring for factories in the chemical industry are considered as being beyond the scope of the report, but special proprietary systems are available that are adapted to withstand severe exposure to certain forms of chemical attack.

The report then deals with the qualities a floor should possess according to the user of the factory, such as heavy engineering works, dairies and milk-processing factories; those processing meat, animal or vegetable oils or fats; those where the processes involve sugar solutions and weak acids; those handling or using salts or salt solutions; breweries and beer cellars; laboratories; those where there is exposure to strong acids; loading and railway station platforms; and light industries with dry floors not subject to chemical attack.

Notes are given on flooring repairs, and a table sets out the properties of floor finishes under headings such as wear resistance, resistance to indentation, slipperi-

ness, warmth to touch, quietness, and resistance to deterioration through the action of certain substances such as acids, alkalis, and so on. Another table gives the properties of bedding and jointing materials for floors.

The report can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net, the code number being S.O. 47-550-11.

The Raymond Gas Cooker. A new gas cooker was recently exhibited for the first time; it has been 'styled' by Mr. Raymond Loewy, and is named Raymond after him. It has several points of interest, one being that all the parts can be taken out for cleaning purposes; a point that should appeal to housewives, especially as the parts are finished in vitreous enamel, so that scratchy cleaning materials are not required, soap and water being sufficient. The chromium-plated plate rack can be lowered behind the splash plate when not in use.

All the burners can be lit automatically by means of an ignition system worked from a battery; it is only necessary to press the ignition control and turn the tap controlling the burner needed, which then lights, but a safety device ensures that the oven burners will light only when the oven door is open. The runners supporting the oven shelves have been so designed that the shelves can be pulled right out without tipping down. The heat in the oven is thermostatically controlled.

With most cookers there is a tendency for the wall behind to become stained and dirty, but in the Raymond the heat from the oven is led up through a flue in front of the splash plate, and as this is some 17 in. high the likelihood of the wall above becoming discoloured is lessened; the splash plate, of course, is easily cleaned. The cooker can be placed flush against the wall.

The cooker has been chosen for the Festival of Britain as an example of contemporary British invention, craftsmanship and design. It is announced that the retail price of the cooker will be about 60 guineas; it is made by General Gas Appliances, Ltd., of Corporation Road, Audenshaw, Manchester.

The National Employers Federation of the Mastic Asphalt Industry. Under the above title the mastic asphalt industry has formed a federation to represent the interests of the asphalt industry. The federation is in no way concerned with price control; the chief objectives are the maintenance of high standards of workmanship and materials, the supply of technical advice on methods of construction and application, and the standardization of conditions of tender and of guarantee.

The office of the federation is at 21 John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2 (TRAFalgar 3927), where the Secretary, Mr. F. C. Wood, will gladly answer technical and constructional questions; a task for which his thirty years on the practical side of the trade undoubtedly qualifies him.

Coal Utilization Joint Council. The Council's annual report for 1950 has now been published. The task of the Council is described as the threefold one of stimulating the coal and appliance trades to give a first-class standard of service to the public; of providing training facilities for the staffs of the coal and appliance industries to enable them to sell and service their goods to the best advantage; and of publicizing the use of solid fuel in modern appliances as the cheapest and most efficient means of domestic heating, cooking and hot water supply.

The report states that in 1949 the Council set up a Smokeless Zones Committee to investigate and report on the problems with which the solid fuel industries would be faced by the decision of certain local authorities to prohibit the emission of smoke in specified areas. On the basis of this report the Council have framed their policy, and while supporting the smoke abatement campaign and desiring practical progress to be made, they consider that a note of warning should be sounded, lest the smokeless zone movement should outrun the supply of suitable fuel. For gas and electricity to supply the whole domestic load in smokeless zones would be both impracticable, on the score both of peak loads and of cost to consumers, and directly contrary to the Government policy that, in the national interest, the main winter domestic heating and hot water loads should be borne by solid fuel.

Of a total annual domestic consumption of some 35 million tons of solid fuel, at present only 6 million tons are solid smokeless fuel, of which the production is unlikely ever to increase sufficiently to enable the bituminous coal at present used in the home to be replaced. The Council are therefore of the opinion that the only practicable solution to the problem is the progressive development of appliances capable of burning bituminous coal with less and less smoke, but they consider that the burning of bituminous coal completely smokelessly in the open grate is a problem not likely to be solved for many years.

If a general movement develops to establish smokeless zones throughout the country, there would not at present be means of making this effective. The opinion of the Council is that if the present supplies of solid smokeless fuels are to be used to the best advantage in the interest of smoke abatement, it would be better if the declaration of smokeless zones could be confined to new towns or redevelopment areas (which can from the start be equipped with suitable appliances), and if elsewhere a less stringent standard were initially adopted than the absolute smokelessness required by the present legislation proposals by local authorities. These views have been expressed to the Ministry of Health and the National Smoke Abatement Society.

Persons interested in the report may obtain copies, free, from the C.U.J.C., 3 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

Codes of Practice recently published. C.P. 145.101 (1951) General Series. *Patent Glazing.* For the purposes of the code, patent glazing is taken as being a generic term applied to all systems of dry or puttyless glazing, both sloping and vertical, for roofs or external walls. Glass should be $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, conforming to B.S. 952, *Glass for glazing.* The angle of inclination of glazing bars with the horizontal should not be less than 20 degrees. For safety and convenience in handling, the code recommends that the length of a square of glass should not exceed 80 in., and should in no case exceed 120 in. If a greater depth is required, it is better to use two or more tiers with intermediate purlins.

The code can be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s., post free.

C.P. 202 (1951) General Series. *Tile flooring and slab flooring.* The main part deals with tile and slab flooring in general; sub-codes 101, 102 and 103 deal respectively with clay-tile, concrete-tile and brick flooring; natural stone and cast stone flooring; and composition block flooring. Each sub-code conjoined with the main part constitutes a code for a type of flooring. The code contains information on properties and characteristics, and factors to be considered in selecting a flooring; also on materials for bedding, grouting, damp-proofing and separating layers. Price 3s., post free.

C.P. 332: 303 (1951) General series. *Installation of gas fired boilers for central heating by hot water.* This code includes consideration of points appropriate to boilers giving domestic hot water as well as space heating. Matters are listed on which information should be obtained before installation is begun, and guidance is given on the selection of the type and number of boilers most suitable for the installation. There is also information on fire precautions and gas supply and connections, including the master control cock and safety devices. Diagrams illustrate typical installations, showing various combinations of controls, equipment, and their points of connection. Price 3s. post free.

British Standards Recently Published. B.S. 1184: 1951. *Copper and copper alloy traps and wastes.* This is a revision of the B.S. of 1944, and has been re-titled to indicate more accurately the scope of the contents, which cover copper and copper alloy P and S traps and wastes for use with baths, basins, sinks, wasthtubs, tub and sink sets, and bath overflows. Traps to have internal bore of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., or 2 in. Minimum depth of seal to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the two-pipe system, and 3 in. for the one-pipe system. In P traps the outlet shall have a rake 5 degrees below the horizontal. Bath and lavatory basin wastes to be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. sizes, and sink wastes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in. sizes. Price 3s. net, post free.

B.S. 1754: 1951. *All-steel hay barns with curved roofs.* This is the first of a series covering various types of hay barns.

Requirements are given for the stressed-skin type, made of rolled sections with galvanized corrugated steel curved roofs. The bay length has been confined to a single dimension, but it has not yet been found possible to specify a limited range of standard heights or spans. Price 2s., post free.

B.S. 685: 1951. *Sequence of trade headings and specification items.* The sequence of trade headings given in *Standard Method of Measurement of Building Work* has been taken as a basis, and departures from the sequence have been made only for the purposes of clarity or simplification. The Standard does not purport to include all the items required in a building specification, and so contractual items of a financial or legal nature have been omitted. References to relevant B.Ss. are not given, as such lists become out of date almost immediately, due to the continuous development of standardization. Price 2s. 6d., post free.

B.S. 1494: 1951. *Fixing accessories for building purposes.*

Contents include drawings and tables showing the shapes and sizes of fixing accessories such as hook bolts and nuts, drive screws, gutter screws, pipe brackets and clips, rag and indented bolts, coach and handrail screws, gate and shutter hooks and eyes, and wall hooks. The primary object of the Standard is to provide standard ranges of fixings for the post-war building programme, and no attempt has been made to cover fixings which, because of their special applications, are already given in the Standards to which they are particularly applicable.

Obtainable from the B.S.I., price 6s. net, post free.

B.S. 1710: 1951. *Colour identification of pipe lines.* This Standard replaces B.S. 457: 1932, *Identification of chemical pipe lines*; B.S. 617: 1942, *Identification of pipes, conduits, ducts and cables in buildings*; and B.S. 3011: 1929, *Identification colours for engine room piping*, but it does not cover gas cylinders. The contents set out primary identification colours (steam, aluminium; air, white; drainage, black); detailed identification of contents of pipes by lettering, or bands of colour; followed by a list of standard colours as specified in B.S. 381C, *Colours for ready-mixed paints*. Appendices give recommended systems for identification of pipe lines. Price 2s. 6d. net.

B.S. 1711: 1951. *Solid Rubber Flooring.* This B.S. deals with solid rubber floor-covering material, plain, marbled, sheet or tile, composed of vulcanized rubber compounds or compositions as specified. It does not include electrical insulating matting, conductive rubber, or flooring having a backing of a different quality of rubber, of sponge rubber, or of a non-rubber material. Standard thicknesses and tolerances on hardness are specified. Methods of test for water absorption and determination of compression set are described. Price 2s. net, post free.

Obituaries

Harold Tomlinson, M.A. [F], died on 31 May last, aged 52 years.

Mr. Tomlinson read architecture at Christ's College, Cambridge, after serving in the R.A.F. in the First World War, and took his degree in 1922. He became a University Demonstrator, and, in 1929, Lecturer. He became an Associate of the Institution of Structural Engineers in 1926, an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1929, and a Fellow in 1933. He was on two occasions Deputy Director of Cambridge University School of Architecture, and at one time Acting Slade Professor. He was Secretary to the Faculty Board of Fine Arts, Cambridge, from 1933 to 1937, and remained a member until 1949. He was also a member of the University Board of Architectural Studies, and from 1934 to 1948 of the Faculty Board of Engineering. He served on the Cambridgeshire Rural Planning Committee, and was President of the Cambridge Architectural Society. He was at one time a member of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education and of the Schools Committee.

Mr. Tomlinson's work consisted mainly of domestic architecture, in Cambridge and elsewhere; a number of works for various Cambridge colleges and for Magdalen College, Oxford; the reconstruction of the Cambridge Union Society's premises in 1933; the rebuilding of the A.D.C. Theatre in 1936; Cambridge Airport, 1936; the design for the new Public Health Laboratory for Cambridge in 1948, and for various airports elsewhere previous to 1937. He was also interested in furniture design and in theatrical décor.

Mr. H. C. Hughes, M.A. [F], of Cambridge, whose assistant Mr. Tomlinson was for a year immediately after taking his degree, writes: 'Harold Tomlinson, who died (after a long illness) at Cambridge on 31 May 1951, at the age of 52, served in the Royal Air Force in the 1914-18 war. He came up to Christ's College, Cambridge, after the war to read architecture, and took his degree in 1922.'

'He then determined to retrain himself under the very severe discipline in design and draughtsmanship of post-war Georgian, and developed great skill and certainty. He built a number of admirable houses in Cambridge and elsewhere, and two hostels for Clare College for whom also, at the suggestion of Mr. Mansfield Forbes, he did a beautiful bird's-eye view of the College in the manner of Loggan. Later, with the same feeling of disciplined design, but in a more cosmopolitan style, he carried out additions to the Union in Cambridge.'

'As a demonstrator in his old University School of Architecture, and later Lecturer and for four years Secretary to the Board, he played a large part in establishing for that School the high reputation for technical knowledge and independent scholarship it now enjoys. He became well known beyond Cambridge, and was active on Committees of the R.I.B.A.'

Horace W. Cubitt, F.R.I.C.S. [F] died on 4 March, aged 71 years. Mr. Cubitt was a former member of the Council and served for many years on the following Committees: Practice, Finance and House, Housing, Revision of Charter, Stoppage of Building, Unification, National Housing Policy, London Building Acts. He was also an Examiner and a member of the Statutory Board of Examiners.

The following appreciation has been sent by

Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.C.S., A.M.Inst.C.E., P.P.T.P.I. [F]:

'Horace W. Cubitt, who died at his home at Richmond on 4 March, was born in Norfolk and came to London in 1902 to join the architectural staff of the London County Council.'

'He will be particularly remembered for his work in connection with the London Building Acts, and his outstanding book *Building in London*, published in 1929, and for many years one of the standard works on the building law generally.'

'He was for some years in private practice at High Wycombe, and built a number of houses in that neighbourhood and carried out housing work for several local councils. He gave up his private practice to take up the work of District Surveyor of the City of London, and will be widely known for his work in the City up to the period of the war; and until quite recently he was retained by the City Corporation to advise in connection with dangerous structures and other similar building problems.'

'Cubitt was always a modest and quiet individual whose qualities one only appreciated after long acquaintance, but he will be affectionately remembered by a wide circle of friends, who realized the sterling worth behind the quiet exterior.'

Miss Eleanor K. D. Hughes [F]. With the death of Miss Hughes on 8 July at the age of 66 the Institute loses one of its long-standing women Members, though not one of its earliest. Miss Hughes became an Associate in 1922, and a Fellow in 1939. Her early training was at the Architectural Association School, and she also took the University of London Bartlett School Diploma Course in Town Planning and Civic Design. Her architectural career was considerably interrupted by domestic claims, but she was responsible for a number of private houses and alterations to houses in Kent and elsewhere and, with Mrs. Maddock (*née* Ryle), for the village hall, Dane Hill, Sussex.

Miss Gertrude W. M. Leverkus [F], who also became an Associate in 1922 and who was a close friend of Miss Hughes, writes the following appreciation:

'The women of the architectural profession have suffered a serious loss by the death of Eleanor K. D. Hughes, which it will be impossible to make good. Her type is no longer seen among us.'

'She was the sister of H. C. Hughes [F] of Cambridge, and it was with his support and encouragement that she was eventually enabled to train for the profession at an older age than is usual among A.A. students, and after an early life devoted to home duties. She became an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1922, and carried out work in association with Mrs. Maddock (*née* Ryle) and later on her own, at a time when she and I shared the same offices in Gower Street. She served on the Library Committee and the Women Members Committee of the R.I.B.A., and became a Fellow in 1939. During the late thirties, however, she felt obliged to leave London and again take up the care of her family, and it was not until quite recently that she was free to resume architectural work. Now, after an illness of only a fortnight, she has suddenly died and left us.'

'To me, and to others who knew and loved her, her value does not lie so much in her professional work or in her literary writing, for which she had a real gift, as in the example she set in high "Victorian" standards of living and thinking.'

'Her late-begun and interrupted architectural career would nowadays be called one of frustration, but she so completely identified herself

with what she conceived to be her duty (which therefore became her pleasure) that I do not think the thought ever crossed her mind. It certainly was never expressed in words.'

'Her judgment was sharp and her critical faculties developed and we by no means always agreed, but in the course of many years of working together in the same room (a test for any two women) one could not fail always to desire her respect and to give her one's own.'

'I hope the name of Eleanor K. D. Hughes will be remembered among women architects, as it will be among her friends.'

Arnold Fielder Hooper, O.B.E. [F], of Beckenham, Kent, died on 20 April, aged 58. Mr. Hooper was a past member of the Science Standing Committee, the A.S.B. Standard Specification Committee and the A.S.B. Coordinating Committee. He had also represented the Institute on various technical committees of the British Standards Institution.

Mr. L. A. Culliford [F], of L. A. Culliford and Partners, London, W.C.2, an old friend of Mr. Hooper, writes as follows:

'Born in 1893, Arnold Hooper was the second son of Francis Hooper [F], who had been in practice in London for many years.'

'After being educated at Dulwich College Hooper began studying architecture at the Architectural Association School, but his studies were interrupted by the first world war. Being already an officer in the 5th Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, he was mobilized at the outbreak of hostilities and went to India with his battalion; 1915 saw him transferred to the 2nd battalion in Mesopotamia, where he served till the Armistice, finishing up with a mission to the Caspian Sea under General Dunsterville. For some years he continued with the Territorials, earning the Territorial Decoration and eventually commanding the 5th Battalion.'

'Resuming his studies, he was elected an A.R.I.B.A. in 1919 and a P.A.S.I. in 1921. In 1922 he joined Mr. Belfrage, with whom his father was more or less associated. His election as an F.S.I. took place in 1926 and as an F.R.I.B.A. in 1933. The name of the firm has changed several times, but is now Hooper, Belfrage and Gray; the remaining partner now being Mr. Percy Gray, A.R.I.B.A., who will carry on the practice.'

'The firm has been responsible for a number of houses in Beckenham, Kent, and elsewhere, and has acted as architects for Messrs. J. Sainsbury for over 20 years. In addition it has recently completed the restoration of Beckenham Parish Church and been responsible for various factory additions, the Stewart Fleming School, Beckenham, some flats at Bromley and an appreciable amount of war damage repairs.'

'A remarkable tribute was paid when the funeral service in the Beckenham Parish Church on 24 April was attended by over 300 relations and friends, including the Mayor and Council.'

'Hooper's interests were wide and varied. For nearly 25 years he was a member of the Committee of the South-west London Branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, being Honorary Secretary for some time and Chairman in 1937-38. For some years he helped very considerably with the activities of the Junior Organization, being Chairman in 1926. For the Royal Institute of British Architects he did useful work, representing it on several committees of the British Standards Institution.'

'During the last war, as Lieut.-Colonel, he was commanding officer of the 55th Kent Battalion of the Home Guard, centred in Beckenham; and for his services was awarded the O.B.E. in 1944.'

During the last five years of his life he was chairman of the Victoria Dwellings Association Ltd., a Councillor of the Beckenham Corporation, President of the Beckenham Planning Group, of which he was one of the founders, vice-President of the Beckenham Cricket Club, of which he had been a member for just over 50 years, and vice-President of the Beckenham Hockey Club, for which he played for 40 years.

Hooper was a man of outstanding personality, universally liked and with a host of friends. His idealism, earnestness and honesty of purpose were blended with a curious whimsicality and an irrepressible sense of humour. Withal he was invariably an English gentleman.

He leaves a widow—Katherine Mary, who is the daughter of another F.R.I.B.A., the late H. G. Ibberson of Seaton—and two young sons.

Stephen James Bridges Stanton [F] died on 22 March last, aged 74.

Mr. Stanton was architect to King's College, London University, and was best known, architecturally, for his extensions to the College. He was also surveyor to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

He was a Past Master of the Art Workers' Guild, and Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C. [F], Past President, R.I.B.A. and also a Past Master of the Guild, writes as follows:

'Stephen Stanton will be long remembered by many of his friends for his enthusiastic interest in and his work for the Art Workers' Guild. For a quarter of a century he acted as Honorary Secretary of the Guild, finally becoming Master for the year 1947. In the annual Shrove Tuesday Revels, written and produced for so many years by the late John Leighton, Stanton was a prominent performer. His ever youthful keenness did much to ensure their success.

'After the death of Francis W. Troup, the original designer of the A.W.G. Hall at 6 Queen Square, Stanton acted as architect to the Guild in the carrying out of war damage repairs and all the negotiations attendant thereon. The Guild will be the poorer for his loss.'

John Slack [F] died on 10 January last, aged 82. Mr. Slack was the oldest member of the Cumberland Branch of the Northern Architectural Association, and continued in practice in Carlisle (Messrs. Benwell and Slack) until his death.

Mr. Slack served his apprenticeship with Maurice Charles Williams, then Carlisle's City Architect and Surveyor. He left his mark on the city of Carlisle by his planning of upwards of 200 houses and also by his remodelling of many business premises and his renovation of the Viaduct Hotel. He was also responsible for the design of the Miles MacInnes Memorial Hall, Hensingham Parish Church, Caldbeck Public Hall and Hayton Village Hall. In World War I he was employed by the War Department and was associated in the lay-out of Gretna township, its churches and schools.

Frederick John Bayman Watkins [A] died on 31 January, aged 55.

Mr. Watkins was articled to F. W. B. Yorke [F], Birmingham, from 1924 to 1927, and simultaneously attended evening classes at Birmingham School of Architecture. After experience with various other Midlands architects from 1927 onwards, he returned to Mr. Yorke in 1937 as Chief Assistant on a partnership agreement basis. He subsequently held several posts elsewhere, including that of Technical Intelligence Officer in the Research and Experiments Department of the Ministry of Home Security, at their London Regional Headquarters, from 1943 to 1945. From 1945 to 1950 he was Technical Officer appointed by the Building Research Station, Watford, to

the Codes of Practice Committee for Civil Engineering, Public Works and Building.

Mr. Watkins taught Professional Practice at the Northern Polytechnic during 1948 and 1949, and at the Regent Street Polytechnic in 1949. He also coached students in that subject at the A.A. School of Architecture 1946-47.

Ralton G. Hammond [Retd. F] died on 26 March 1951, aged 84. Mr. Hammond trained at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, and was articled to Mr. R. Fabian Russell in 1884. His principal architectural works comprised the rebuilding of many town houses in the Mayfair area of London, the re-designing of front elevations to several houses in Hans Place and Cadogan Place, Chelsea, structural alterations to several houses in Brompton Square, and the design of several country houses at Sunningdale, Berks.

At the time of his death Mr. Hammond was Father of the Worshipful Company of Cooks of London. He was a Past Master of that Company and also of the Worshipful Company of Innholders.

Charles Russell Hall [L] died on 19 February last, aged 90 years.

After training in the Bostock Hall Estate Office, Stanthorpe, Middlewich, Cheshire, Mr. Hall began private practice in Congleton in 1885, and eventually extended it to Macclesfield. His principal architectural works consisted of the Westminster and Williams Deacons Banks, the Union Bank of Manchester and the Savings Bank, all in Congleton; water schemes at Odd Rode and Buglawton; a sewerage scheme at Holmes Chapel, and private houses throughout the district of Congleton and environs. As Diocesan Surveyor for forty years to the Diocese of Chester he was responsible for a number of rectory and vicarage houses. Among other posts held by Mr. Hall were those of Actuary to the Congleton Savings Bank and Chairman of the Holyhead and North Wales Gas and Water Corporation.

Cyril Edward Power [A] died on 20 May at the age of 79, after a successful and versatile career as architect and artist.

Mr. Power trained with his father, Edward Power, District Surveyor, Southern Division, London, and started in practice in Bury St. Edmunds in 1919, after holding a commission for two years in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War. In 1924 he moved to London. He worked at various times for the Office of Works, the London County Council and the Great Western Railway, but the bulk of his architectural work consisted of ecclesiastical alterations and furnishings, including St. James' Cathedral, Bury St. Edmunds, and a new church in Grenada, in the West Indies. He also did alterations and additions to Chadacre Agricultural College, Suffolk.

Mr. Power was R.I.B.A. Soane Medallist in 1900, lecturer in Architectural Design at University College, London, from 1907 to 1909, author of *English Mediaeval Architecture*, and a versatile artist in oils, water-colours, pastels, drypoints and lino-cuts. He exhibited at the R.A., in the Redfern and other galleries in London, on the Continent, and in the U.S.A., and some of his works were bought by the Contemporary Arts Society. He also produced a number of posters for the London Passenger Transport Board between 1925 and 1930.

He was a one time Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and an Associate of the Royal Society of British Artists. He was actively engaged on drawing, painting and architectural design right up to the day before his death.

Mr. Power's youngest son is in the Ministry

of Works, and constitutes the fourth generation of a family of architects.

Percival Birkett Rigg [F] died on 17 January 1949 at the age of 76. Mr. Rigg practised at different times in Morecambe, Frome and Weston-super-Mare, and, so far as is known, his principal architectural works consisted of the Drill Hall in Weston-super-Mare, the Memorial Hall and a printing works for Messrs. Butler and Tanner Ltd. in Frome, and a number of shops for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons Ltd. Mr. Rigg was a Technical Adviser to the War Damage Commission.

Roland Victor Taylor [A] died on 6 February, aged 61. He was Deputy County Architect to Somerset County Council, having previously held architectural posts for the County Borough of Southport, for the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council and the Gloucestershire County Council.

Mr. Taylor trained with Messrs. Cox, Witham and Pritchard of Liverpool. He was awarded first premium in a competition for Houghton le Spring Secondary School, second premium for Bradford (Yorks) Grammar School, and third for the Gloucester City Technical College competition.

James Everett Hartley [L] died on 19 November 1950, aged 52. He was the principal of the firm of Messrs. J. Hartley and Son of Swadford Street, Skipton, Yorks, founded by his father, the late James Hartley, in 1895.

A staunch Methodist, Mr. J. E. Hartley was responsible for the new Methodist chapel in Broughton Road, Skipton. This was originally erected at Grassington to plans prepared by his father, and Mr. J. E. Hartley made the plans for its re-erection, a few months before his death, at Skipton. His other principal architectural works were the Skipton Building Society's Head Office, the Skipton Co-operative Society's Head Office and shops, and extensions and alterations to the Johnson and Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Factory at Gargrave, Yorks. He had held the appointments of Surveyor to the Halifax Building Society and Architect to the Aysgarth R.D.C.

Mr. Hartley trained at the Leeds School of Art, and with his father. His practice is being continued by Mr. H. N. Hartley, B.Arch. [A], at Swadford Chambers, Skipton.

James Henry Lang [Retd. L] died on 25 March last, aged 71 years. He was in private practice from approximately 1908 to 1912. In 1920 he entered the employment of the Manchester City Council, where he remained until his retirement in 1939. At the date of his death he was Chairman of Joseph Stubbs Ltd., iron founders, of Ancoats and Openshaw, for whom he had carried out extensions to their foundry at Ancoats. He was also the designer of the Sirocco engineering works in Belfast.

Frank Woods [F] died 10 December 1950 at the age of 70.

Mr. Woods trained with Mr. Clifton Davy of Maidenhead, and started in private practice in 1922. He concentrated chiefly on domestic architecture, and erected a number of cottages at Cookham and elsewhere, and a village hall at Woodlands Park.

Mr. Woods' practice is being carried on by Mr. A. W. Snowdon Robertson, Dip.Arch., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I. [A], at 3 High Street, Maidenhead, Berks.

Ernest James Thomas, F.R.I.C.S. [F]. Mr. Thomas' death occurred on 25 April 1951. He was aged 72.

Mr. Thomas was articled to Mr. Norman H. Atkins [F], of Fareham, Hants, and was in private practice in Gosport from 1906 to 1914, and in Portsmouth from 1924 to 1951. He was responsible for the design of Coronation

House, Portsmouth, and a number of banks, cinemas, shops and houses.

The firm of Ernest J. Thomas, Jolly and Grant will continue under that name, the partners being Major G. J. Jolly [F] and Mr. R. G. Grant, A.R.I.C.S.

Charles Digby Planck [L], Mr. Planck died on 13 May 1951 at the age of 57.

Mr. Planck, who trained at the Regent Street Polytechnic, carried out a number of alterations to licensed premises for various firms of brewers—for the last fifteen years, for Messrs. Charrington and Co. Ltd. For a short period during the war Mr. Planck was Assistant Structural Engineer to the Corporation of London.

He was the author of *History of the Shiny Seventh*—the history of the Seventh (City of London) Battalion, London Regiment, now in the library of the Imperial War Museum.

Joshua James Simpson [L], who died on 17 December 1950, was only 38 years of age. After training with a Harrogate firm, Mr. Simpson worked before the war for Messrs. John Smith, Tadcaster, and for the North Riding County Council. He entered the Services shortly after the outbreak of war, and was subsequently incapacitated and unable to continue with his profession.

Herbert Alfred Wright, F.R.I.C.S. [L] died on 15 May at the age of 79.

Mr. Wright was always in private practice. Much of his work consisted of factory buildings, and he was responsible among other things for much of the rebuilding in Chapel Market, Marylebone, an optical factory for Messrs. Geo. Culver Ltd., in White Lion Street, Islington, dairy premises at South Wharf Road, Paddington, and the reconstruction and modernization of an old dairy at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. In partnership with his former assistant, Sidney F. Tidmarsh, he was later responsible for a large garage and showrooms at Park Road, Hornsey, and for an indoor bowling green for the Bounds Green Club at Southgate, various factories, and a number of houses at Hoddesdon in Herts, Croydon, Mill Hill, etc.

A great deal of Mr. Wright's practice consisted of surveys and valuations, in which he had sound and extensive knowledge. He was a specialist in builders' quantities, and was a teacher in various technical schools in South London and Surrey for a number of years prior to 1911. He served on the Finsbury Borough Council for over twenty years, was Chairman of its Housing and other Committees, and did much valuable work in local government.

The practice will be carried on under the style of Herbert A. Wright and Tidmarsh at 35 Pentonville Road, N.1, by Mr. Sidney F. Tidmarsh, as hitherto.

Ernest McConnach [Student], aged 24, died suddenly at Nairobi on 17 January 1951.

He gained his diploma at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, in June 1949, and in July of the same year went abroad to Kenya to work with Ernst May, Architect and Townplanner, Nairobi.

As a student he was an R.I.B.A. Tite Prize Finalist in 1947, and was the R.I.A.S. Rutland Prize Winner in 1948. He gained, in the same year, the City of Aberdeen Medal for Civic Architecture, and was awarded the year following the medal presented by the Aberdeen Society of Architects for the most promising student of the final year.

His work overseas consisted mainly of the design and erection of a group of buildings for the Aga Khan Indian Community at Kisumu.

This group consisted of a girls' school, a maternity home and a block of flats.

Mr. Ian W. Paterson [A] of the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, writes of him as follows:

'Those who came within the range of his influence, both when as a student and in practice, recognized his unique contribution in thought, feeling and in force of character to a cause he believed in intensely. Early in his school career he became conscious of a growing and durable purpose. He sought to evolve an architecture which was beautiful in its unity, both in content and in form, with the living forces of the surrounding conditions of its life. He sought to realize a live idea by stripping away the dead ideas which surround it. He turned his back resolutely on the known in order to grasp the unknown. By solving the particular he sought to touch the universal.

'He had evolved a philosophy of approach which for him appeared to be absolutely correct. It was in order to test the validity of this philosophy, by applying it to problems in

reality, that he went to East Africa, where there is no tradition, where climatic conditions are strong and where there is an immense human problem to be solved. He believed this problem could be approached internally by awakening the resources within the individual and externally through the creation of a beautiful environment. With the knowledge and experience gained in Africa, he intended to return to this country to contribute, in what way he could, to the evolution of a contemporary architecture for Scotland. This was the ideal he had set himself to follow.

'He lived, as much as he could, outside the struggle for material ends. He would never lower his standard to what was easy, to what paid nor to what suited the momentary taste of the majority. He tried never to put the body before the spirit, the dead before the living, nor to find the present more important than the eternal.

'He left us unexpectedly, his work hardly begun. The freshness of his youth, the inspiration of his enthusiasm, the clarity of his purpose and the courage of his example remain.'

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD 3 JULY 1951

Appointments

National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries: R.I.B.A. Representatives for the Year 1951-1952: Mr. Michael Waterhouse (Past President) re-appointed, and Mr. Norval R. Paxton (Vice-President), in place of Mr. T. Cecil Howitt [F].

R.I.B.A. Representative on Professional Purposes Committee of A.R.C.U.K.: Mr. E. D. Lyons [A] in place of Mr. Denis Poulton [F]. (Substituted for notification published in Notes from Minutes of Meeting held on 1 May.)

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal: New South Wales Chapter, R.A.I.A.: R.I.B.A. Representative on Jury to consider Award for three-year period ending 31 December 1950: Mr. William R. Laurie [F], Past President, R.A.I.A.

Election of Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer: Mr. John L. Denman, Mr. R. E. Enthoven and Professor W. G. Holford were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Norval R. Paxton, as Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, is the fourth Vice-President.

Mr. Martin S. Briggs was re-elected Honorary Secretary.

Mr. A. L. Roberts was re-elected Honorary Treasurer.

New Members of Council and Retired Members of Council: The President welcomed new members of Council and on his proposition a vote of sincere appreciation of the services of those members who had retired since the last meeting was passed.

Christmas Holiday Lectures: The Council approved a recommendation of the Public Relations Committee that Mr. Hugh Casson [F] be invited to give the Christmas Holiday Lectures for boys and girls in 1951.

Completion of Premises Fund: The Secretary reported that the Society of Metropolitan Housing Architects and Directors had made a donation of two guineas to the Completion of Premises Fund. The Council expressed their appreciation.

Research into Hospital Planning and Construction: The Council approved a recommendation of the Hospitals Committee that the Minister of Health be asked to consider the setting up of a Hospital Planning Research

Committee, representative of medical and ancillary services, the architectural profession and other bodies concerned with hospital planning.

London Builders' Conference: The Council considered the report of the Practice Committee on the activities of the London Builders' Conference, and it was agreed to reaffirm the strong disapproval expressed by the Council in 1939 of the methods of the Conference in regard to price fixing arrangements. The Council deprecated particularly the adding of a percentage amount to the contract price. It was agreed to re-publish the statement on this subject originally published in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for September 1939.

Membership: The following members were elected: As Associate, 1.

Students: 213 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Election: Applications for election were approved as follows: *Election 9 October 1951:* As Fellows, 7; as Associates, 11. *Election 6 November 1951 (Overseas Candidates):* As Fellows, 2; as Associates, 10.

Applications for Reinstatement: The following applications for reinstatement were approved: As Associates: Silvester Joseph Trinity D'Souza Castellino [Retd. A]; Edgar Middleton.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: John Grisendale Sidbottom [A], Henry Rothead Williamson [L], Thomas Edward Wood [L].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15: The following applications were approved: As Retired Fellows: John Petter, Paul Phipps.

Obituary: The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Sr. Don M. Alberto de Palacio, Comendador de numero de la Real Orden de Isabel la Catolica (H.C.M.). Sir James Grey West, O.B.E. [Retd. F]. Sir James West was a former member of the Official Architects' Committee. Major Christopher John Brooks [A], John Bernard Mendham [A], Claude St. John Garle Miller [A]. Mr. Miller was a former member of the Art Standing Committee. Percy Lancaster [L], Jacob Stephenson Stout [L].

By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Revision of R.I.B.A. Bye-laws

Notification has now been received that on 14 July 1951 the Privy Council approved the revised Bye-laws as agreed at the Special General Meetings held on 6 and 20 March 1951.

Cessation of Membership

The membership of Mr. James Robertson, of 4 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, an Associate, ceased on 4 July 1951 under the provisions of Bye-law 23.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

The Final Examination, June 1951

The Final Examination was held in London, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, Manchester, Newcastle and Belfast from 20 to 29 June 1951.

Of the 494 candidates examined, 215 passed as follows:

Passed Whole Examination	92
Passed Whole Examination, subject to approval of Thesis	76
Passed Part 1 only	47
	<hr/> 215

279 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination

*Abbott, Albert	Charlton, William E.
Aitken, Audrey M. (Miss)	Clark, Charles B.
*Alexander, Douglas R.	Clarkson, Allan R.
Alford, Brian J.	Cocker, Philip S.
*Alford, Michael G.	Collings, Michael C.
*Ashworth, Stanley	*Connor, Leonard J.
Atkinson, Bryan D.	*Cook, Kenneth D. A.
Avenell, Anthony	*Corne, Gerald
Baggott, Michael J.	Counsell, Raymond H.
Bailey, Geoffrey R. W. (Distinction in Thesis)	Cross, John L.
*Baker, Bernard	*Crux, Michael R.
Baker, William J.	*Cutler, Andrew M.
*Barlow, Richard A.	Czop, Franciszek A.
*Barnes, Clarence C.	Dabner, Martyn R. (Distinction in Thesis)
Bateman, Geoffrey F.	*Davies, Ian
*Baxendale, Eric	*Dent, R. C.
*Benton, Harold F.	*Dickinson, Robert G.
Bickerton, Lavender M. (Miss)	Dixon, Maurice G.
*Bond, Bernard S.	Dransfield, Lydia (Mrs.)
Booth, David	Dray, Sidney D.
Borley, Anthony P. G.	Durrant, Sidney J.
*Bowman, Edward	*Edwards, Kenneth G.
*Box, Kenneth E.	Edwards, Michael J. C.
Brignall, Alan E.	Eve, Dennis G.
Brown, Peter J.	Gallagher, John M.
*Burgoin, Robert C.	*Garratt, Kenneth M.
*Burton, Richard	Gatling, Howard W.
Campbell, Colin S.	Glover, Ann de C. (Miss)
*Carlick, Robert E.	*Goodman, Peter S.
Carter, Douglas W. G.	
*Chapman, Maurice A.	

Gregory, Patrick B.	*Ritchie, Donald
Harrison, John D.	*Roberts, Eric N.
*Harvey, Graham E.	Rolfe, Maurice
*Hayes, George A.	*Ross, Douglas H.
Hennings, Michael H.	Sames, Vernon J. (Distinction in Thesis)
*Hicks, Frederick A. P.	Sampson, George
Hills, Bernard H. F.	Scott, John M.
*Hodkinson, Gordon	Scott, Kenneth C.
*Holmes, Charles D.	*Scruse, Philip S.
*Hook, Roy D. C.	Shackleton, Joyce (Miss)
Howard, Jeffrey R.	*Sharrock, Albert R.
*Hudson, Frederick S.	*Skepp, Leslie E.
*Hunneyball, Douglas T.	Sleight, Harry
Ingham, John H.	*Smith, Allan D.
Ingram, Hugh N.	Smith, John B.
*Jackson, Brian W.	*Snellgrove, John A.
*Jefferies, Reginald	Squire, James M.
*Jones, Kenneth G.	Staley, Sheila M. (Miss)
Joshi, Parashuram J.	Stanford, Frederick J. H.
Kanhere, Hari M.	*Stannard, Patrick
Kellaway, Stanley A.	Stringer, Michael
Kimmings, Michael T. H. (Distinction in Thesis)	Sudbury, Robert I.
King, Nigel L.	Sunderland, Maurice
*Kitchen, William	*Tabraham, Graham D.
*Kleinfield, Maurice	Taper, Norah (Miss)
*Kohler, Michael W.	Tennent, Douglas D.
Lawrence, David G.	*Thomlinson, Peter
Lloyd John (Distinction in Thesis)	Thompson, Charles D.
Low, Allan A.	Thorne, Eric G. (Distinction in Thesis)
Makowska, Zofia (Miss)	*Tibble, Leslie R. M.
*Mann, William G.	*Tilley, John C.
Marshall, Ronald L.	Tomlinson, George G.
*Martin, Reginald J.	Toms, Vivien J. (Miss)
Millin, Norman C.	Tucker, John E.
Moorby, Richard P.	*Tulitt, Christopher W.
Nellist, Arthur I.	Uffindell, Geoffrey H.
*Nicholas, Leonard A.	Vincent, Ronald J.
*Nussbaum, Bruno	*Vinter, Tom
*Odam, John C. H.	Walker, John S.
*Padbury, John N.	*Walsh, Roy B.
Pantlin, John S.	Warman, Noel L.
*Peck, Stewart F.	*Watkinson, Peter A.
*Piedie, Murray P.	West, Hugh P. H. (Distinction in Thesis)
*Pilkington, John B.	White, Paul
*Pirie, Ian H.	*Wild, John K.
*Pottage, James M.	*Williams, Kenneth S.
Prakash, Aditya	Winters, Eric R.
Price, Margaret (Miss)	*Wiseman, Edward G.
Prime, Harold E. J.	Wren, Walter D.
*Raimes, Alan S.	*Wright, Alec.
Rice, Mary E. (Miss)	Wright, Charles A.
Richardson, John L.	Wynn, Dennis A.
Ridgewell, Peter H.	
*Ridsdale, Richard O.	
Rigg, Robert W.	
Ringland, Frank L.	

* Subject to approval of Thesis.

Part 1 only

Allen, Rosalind J. (Miss)	Bazley, David S.
Allen, William J.	Boleslawicz, Alina (Miss)

Bousell, Roy E.	Marsh, Eric D.
Claridge, Robert J.	Miatt, Roy C.
Cox, Stanley H.	Misselbrook, Sydney A.
Downer, Deirdre C. (Miss)	Newman, John H.
Dowty, Edward C.	Patton, Norden B.
Drawbridge, Dennis F.	Pickford, Stuart G.
Edmead, George P.	Plant, Barbara M. (Miss)
Elliott, Eric J.	Powell, Herbert A.
Fawcett, Edward S.	Quinton, Robert J.
Franklin, Rodney G.	Ritter, John A.
Fulbeck, John C. W.	Robson, Roma A. (Miss)
Gray, John R.	Roe, Stuart A.
Gotch, R. Z.	Rzadzowska, Janina (Miss)
Christopher L.	Sass, Jonathan
Grove, David T.	Hance, Dennis R.
Hance, Dennis R.	Hardy, Frank C.
Hardy, Frank C.	Heaton, Peter
Heaton, Peter	Jablonski, Ryszard K.
Jackson, George W.	Jackson, George W.
Jameson, Gordon	Jameson, Gordon
Jaraczewska, Jadwiga (Mrs.)	Jaraczewska, Jadwiga (Mrs.)
McCaughy, Vincent C. C.	McCaughy, Vincent C. C.
	Walker, Frederick H. H.
	Walton, Denis W.
	Whitworth, Peter T.
	Worth, Kenneth F. G.

The Special Final Examination, June 1951

The Special Final Examination was held in London, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 20 to 29 June 1951.

Of the 378 candidates examined 98 passed: 16 in Part 1 only, 2 in Part 2 only.

280 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Arnold, Arnold G.	Marsh, Frank H.
Baker, Hugh W.	Mellor, George E.
Ball, Stephen H.	Mitchell, Ivan V.
Barnard, John L.	Mitchell, Thomas B.
Boyd, William T.	Munce, James F.
Brown, John Geoffrey	Noble, Eric R.
Burden, William A.	Ormond, Alan C.
Burles, Bernard	Paterson, John M.
Carpenter, Ronald D.	Payne, Ronald
Chaplin, George C.	Prew, William S. A.
Clark, William L.	Pullin, Ronald G.
Clarke, Leonard L.	Quarress, Sidney K.
Clews, Arnold P.	Rice, Geoffrey F.
Collins, John E.	Rose, Percival H.
Derwent, Clifford S.	Russell, Norman
Donnithorne, Cyril R. J.	Sanderson, Peter A. C.
Dorman, William	Shadforth, Gordon
Economou, S. N.	Smith, John S.
Elstob, Dorothy M. (Miss)	Southgate, Sidney E.
El-Wakeel, Hamid	Spicer, George E.
Eyre, John	Stedman, John H.
Faul, Fred W.	Steele, Stuart
Fox, Owen W.	Stiles, Leslie A.
Frack, Carludwig	Stringer, Thomas A.
Friend, Peter D.	Swann, Henry G.
Gasson, Arthur J.	Sykes, George D.
George, Ronald W.	Tatum, Leonard E.
Gutteling, Marinus	Taylor, Elwyn A. F.
Haile, Norman W.	Tear, Geoffrey I.
Harris, Sidney J.	Turner, James W.
Hayhurst, William	Turner, Keith A.
Hewitt, Phillip W.	Vale, William T.
Holmes, George	Waldron, Ernest W.
Hounsell, Ronald I.	West, Richard F.
Hussey, Henry J.	Whalley, Maurice
Jordan, Eric R.	Willett, Frederick E.
Knowles, George E.	Wingrave, Ernest A.
Kretschmer, William	Wood, Robert J.
Leeks, John R.	Woodhouse, Sidney W.
Lewer, David J.	Wynyard, Victor D.

Part 1 only

Baker, Albert J.
Carn, Ronald E.
Carron, Samuel
Cook, Arthur B.
Down, Geoffrey L.
Ellwood, George
Fletcher, Alan G.
Kruczek, Frank M.
Lenartowicz,
Jerzy Z.

Marsh, Walter
Maynard, Darell S.
Shailer, P. F.
Skinner,
Frederick H.
Stroud, Eric A.
Williams, Ernest G.
Wrigley, James

Part 2 only

McKelvie, James N. Myers, Leslie

The following candidates have also passed the Special Final Examination:

Armstrong, Leslie G. Roberts, Keith H.
Ferin, Harold R. S. Stockton, George N.
Goodrich, Alan R. Tietjen, Edward H.
Harrison, Roger C. Watkins, Ronald

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, May 1951

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Plymouth, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 4 to 10 May 1951.

Of the 823 candidates examined, 296 passed and 527 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:

Abbott, David J.
Agabeg, George R.
Allen, John C.
Allen, Ronald R.
*Andrews, B. R.
Anthony, Peter L.
Appleby, Henry G.
Archer, Ivan A.
Armistead, Brian T.
Ashdown,
Robert A.
Atkinson, Kenneth
Audley, James B.
Austin, Albert P.
Baker, Geoffrey C.
Baker, Gerald D.
Ball, Gordon A.
Ballard, Ronald E.
Bamkin, Sydney G.
Bannister,
William G.
Barber, Eric A.
*Barber, John P.
Barker, John F.
Barnett, Peter C.
Bath, James A.
Beales, Bill C.
Bennett, Robert E.
Bever, John M.
Billingham,
Mervyn H.
Bloom, David
Boyd, Margaret M.
(Miss)
*Brading, Walter W.
Braithwaite, Peter
Brealey,
Frederick R.
Brereton,
Reginald M.
Broughton, Keith
Browning,
Norman G.
*Burgess, Ralph R.
Burnett, Richard R.
Burrell, John S.
Butterworth,
Norman A.
Capstick,
Geoffrey T.
Carter, David J.

*Carter, Philip W.
Carver, Ronald
Cashmore,
William F.
Castle, Thomas E.
Catt, Dennis C.
Chalk, John W.
Chambers, Ronald
*Clark, Wilfred A.
Cluff, Alfred W.
Coff, Barry W. M.
Cook, Stanley G.
Coombes, Alan F.
Corner, Kenneth
Cornish, Edward L.
Cossins, John S.
Cox, John M.
Cradock, Peter P.
Crawley, Peter J.
Cresswell-Furze,
Rodney
Currin, Stewart J.
Dalton, Desmond
*Danks, James T. A.
Davey, Jack W.
Davies, Trevor S.
Day, Herbert F.
Day, Kenneth A.
Day, Maurice R.
Deakin, Eric N.
De Max,
Maurice M.
Denton, John A.
Dickinson,
Leslie F.
Dowling, Robert B.
Dryburgh,
Kenneth A.
Dunn, Kenneth W.
Dwyer, Thomas B.
Earwaker, Jack
Evertson,
Timothy W.
Fiddik, Gerald V.
Final, Frank G.
Finlason, Eric G.
Fitzsimmons,
Roger D.
*Flack, Josephus J.

Fletcher,
Richard K.
Fomison,
Margaret L. (Miss)
*Fowler, Ronald A.
*Fox, John
France, John K.
Free, Donald J.
Gardner, John T.
Gardner, Richard
Garforth, William
Gay, Malcolm J.
Gibbons, Donald C.
Godwin, Eric C.
Gould,
Malcolm J.
*Grover, John F. P.
Haines, Alan G.
Hall, Ivor G.
Hall, James B.
Hallett, Roger M.
Harper, Harold S.
*Harries, John J.
Harris, John A. G.
Hartley, Eric C.
Hawkins, Roy T.
*Haworth, Norman
*Hawthorn,
Charles C.
Headings, Cyril L.
Henderson-Gray,
Bruce H. W.
Hennessy, Cyril J.
Hewlett, Gordon A.
Hicks, Maurice G.
Hill, Brian
*Hodges, Thomas K.
*Holliman,
Patricia G. (Miss)
Holway, Anthony
Hopkins,
Roger J. A.
Hubbard, Noel S.
Hughes, Gwilym I.
*James, Gordon W.
Jellyman, Cecily
(Mrs.)
Jess, James H.
Johnson,
Patrick L.
Jones, John E. V.
*Jones, Lawrence V.
Jones, Sydney D.
Kaplanis, John C.
Kearley,
David E. M.
Keighley, Brian C.
Kendrick, Peter J.
Kerlin, Michael
Kershaw, Paul A.
Kimbell, James B.
Kimberley,
Geoffrey B.
King, Derek M.
Klinkenberg,
Stanley D.
Knowles, Raymond
Lancaster,
Michael L.
Landale,
Sophie (Miss)
Launchbury,
William L.
Lawrence,
Norman P.
Levy, Naim I. C.
Lightowler,
Henry C.
Litchfield, Patrick
*Lloyd, Roy H.
Long, Kenneth S.
Longbottom,
David M.
Lovett, Robert C.

Lowe, Patricia
(Miss)
McColl,
Sheila M. (Miss)
McDaniel, John R.
*Mack, Edwin J.
MacKenzie,
Francis A. A.
McLaughlin,
Joseph F.
McMillan, John E.
Males, Alan R.
Mallett,
Reginald D.
Maney, David J.
Manning, Cyril F.
Marlow, Clement T.
Marsh, Bryan W.
Marshman,
Arthur A. J.
Martin, Alexander
Matthews,
Richard F.
Mee, Arthur F.
*Meldrum,
Harold P.
*Meredith, Arnold
Monk,
Maurice F.
Simpson, Leslie S.
Simpson,
Priscilla L. (Miss)
Sinclair, Ian A.
Sizer, John F.
Skeates, Basil G.
Skelly, Raymond
Smith, Anthony J.
Smith, Derrick P.
Smith, Peter John
Smith, Peter Turle
Smith, Ronald W.
Spratley, John A. R.
Stanley, John S.
Stanley,
Reginald L.
Steadman,
Bernard T.
Stephenson,
Charles J.
Stewart, Norman G.
Stewart, Peter A.
Stimpson,
Anthony J.

* Subject to approval of History Thesis or Theses.

Distinction

Mr. David J. Vickery who passed the Final Examination in July 1949 has been awarded a mark of Distinction for his Thesis.

COMPETITIONS

City of London (Golden Lane) Housing Scheme

The Corporation of London invites architects to submit designs in competition for a new housing scheme in Golden Lane, E.C. Assessor: Mr. Donald H. McMorran [F]. Premiums: 1,000 gns., 700 gns., 500 gns., 300 gns.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 January 1952.

Last day for questions: 31 August 1951.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Corporation of London, 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2. Deposit 2 gns.

Technical College, Poole

The Dorset County Council invite architects to submit designs in competition for a College of Further Education at Poole, Dorset.

Assessors: Mr. Julian Leathart [F] (nominated by the R.I.B.A.), Mr. S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall, B.Arch. [A] (Chief Architect, Ministry of Education), Mr. H. E. Matthews [F] (County Architect, Dorset), Mr. J. Haynes, M.A. (County Education Officer, Dorset), Mr. H. J. Shelley, O.B.E. (Chief Inspector, Ministry of Education).

Premiums: £1,000, £500, £300.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1951.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the County Education Officer, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset.

Deposit £1 1s. made payable to the County Treasurer.

COMPETITION RESULTS

Festival Hall, Wirral

1. Kenneth Dod [Student].
2. D. D. Attwater [A] and J. Baker Mellor, Dip. Arch. (Manchester) [A].
3. C. H. Barnett, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [A] and P. Harding assisted by A. Green.

Pavilion for Woodend Bowling Club, Aberdeen

1. J. C. Richardson [A].
2. L. G. Stephen [A] and Geo. Watt and A. M. Stewart [A].
3. W. Coutts Youngson [A] and Alexander J. Smith.

New Pavilion at Dunoon

Ninian R. J. Johnston [F].

ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes of Officers and Addresses

Northants, Beds and Hunts Association of Architects. President, Mr. Peter B. Dunham [F]. *Northants Branch.* Mr. J. Lewis Womersley [A]. *Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association.* Joint Hon. Secretaries are now Mr. J. S. Scott [A] and Mr. A. Ledoyen [A].

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leslie K. Watson, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., A.M.T.P.I. [F], 6 Grays Inn Square, W.C.1.

East Anglian Society of Architects. President, Mr. E. C. R. Sandon [A]. Mr. Sandon is also President of the *Suffolk Association of Architects*.

West Yorkshire Society of Architects: Huddersfield Branch. Joint Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Norman S. Lunn [A] (as before) and Mr. Reginald Chatterton [A], 23 Branch Street, Paddock, Huddersfield.

Manchester Society of Architects. President, Mr. W. Cecil Young [F].

Wilts and Dorset Society of Architects. Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Benson Ansell [A], County Architect's Dept., County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset.

Exeter Branch, Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society. The address of Mr. R. J. Lane [A], Hon. Secretary, is now 28 Regents Park, Exeter.

Berks, Bucks & Oxon Architectural Association. President, Mr. F. A. C. Maunders [F], Council Offices, Bucks County Council, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. The R.I.A.S. ask us to say that the address given for Mr. Blakey, President of the *Stirling Society of Architects*, published on p. 371 of the July JOURNAL was incorrect. Mr. Blakey's address is 76 High Street, Falkirk.

Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian Chapter. President, Mr. W. T. Leighton [A], West Australian Chambers, 104 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W. Australia.

The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. President, Mr. Eric Hughes, 375 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Balcombe Griffiths [A], 411 King Street, Melbourne.

The Nova Scotia Association of Architects. President, Mr. L. R. Fairn, 432 Main Street, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. The address of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Allan F. Duffus, is 308 Green Lantern Building, Halifax.

Newfoundland Association of Architects. President, Mr. R. F. Horwood, B.Arch. [A], Board of Trade Building, Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Ryan, T.A. Building, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Saskatchewan Association of Architects. President, Mr. John Webster, 212 C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dan H. Stock, 1745 Scarth Street, Regina. *East Africa Institute of Architects.* Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. F. Millner, P.O. Box 866, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Institute of South African Architects. President, Lieut.-Colonel C. Erik Todd, O.B.E., M.C. [A], 44 Prudential House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria. *Institute of Architects of Malaya.* President, Mr. D. Cuthbertson [F]. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Albert Pullen [L], c/o Messrs. Palmer and Turner, G.P.O. Box 771, Singapore.

Buckinghamshire Society of Architects: Week-end Course for Students at Missenden Abbey

The Buckinghamshire Society of Architects held a week-end course at Missenden Abbey, Bucks, for architectural students from 6 to 8 July inclusive. Approximately 24 students attended, most of whom were resident.

During dinner on Friday evening, Mr. Desmond Hall [A], Chairman of the Buckinghamshire Society of Architects, welcomed the students. Short speeches followed from Mr. F. A. C. Maunders [F], President of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, and County Architect of Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F], Honorary Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The practical work during the week-end included a design for a boathouse and swimming station sited on the River Misbourne, which runs through the Abbey grounds. At the end of the course Mrs. F. A. C. Maunders presented prizes to the students producing the designs adjudged the best. Mr. R. F. Southam of Hemel Hempstead was awarded first prize, Mr. J. A. Norris of Reading second prize, and Mr. H. Lugton of Aylesbury the third prize.

The Chairman of the Bucks Society of Architects and Mrs. Hall received approximately 110 guests for the house party held on the Saturday evening. The principal guests were Mr. Eric L. Bird, M.B.E., M.C. [A], Editor of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and Mrs. Bird, and Mr. J. Greaves, O.B.E. [F], Chairman of the Berks Society of Architects and Mrs. Greaves. After an excellent buffet supper there was a floor show and dancing. During the evening a sum of £2 3s. was collected for the Architects' Benevolent Society.

Essex, Cambs and Herts Society of Architects—West Essex Chapter: Architectural Exhibition Twenty-two architects contributed exhibits to an Architectural Exhibition arranged by the West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects as part of the Festival Celebrations at Loughton, Essex, from 21-28 July.

The Exhibition covered the work of the architect in housing, education, transport, recreation, churches, shops and public buildings, and included models, photographs and drawings of much recent work. A panel explaining in concise terms the stages in the work of the architect, illustrated with amusing sketches, attracted considerable attention.

Hertfordshire Chapter: Visit to Hemel Hempstead

On Saturday 16 June members of the Hertfordshire Chapter visited the New Town of

Hemel Hempstead. Mr. H. K. Ablett, M.T.P.I. [F], Chief Architect of the Development Corporation, was present, and visitors were shown the residential and industrial sections of the work. The Herts Chapter were joined by members of the Bucks Society of Architects, and a very pleasant and instructive afternoon was spent.

Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects: Summer Outing

Nearly seventy members and friends spent a most enjoyable day on Thursday 12 July at Cambridge, which had been chosen as the venue for the Association's summer outing.

Among the places of interest visited were Corpus Christi College, where a short talk on many of the Library's treasures was given by the Librarian; Jesus College, where Mr. Peter Bicknell, M.A. [F], gave brief details of its history; Emmanuel, King's and Trinity Colleges. At the latter, a number of those present took the opportunity to attend Evensong in the chapel.

Manchester Society of Architects Students' Association

The Manchester Society of Architects Students' Association have sent us information about their very interesting programme of lectures for the current year. Those already given are a talk on 'Charles Rennie Macintosh' by Dr. T. Howarth, Ph.D. [A], a talk by Mr. P. G. Fairhurst [F] about his work at the Manchester Guardian Building, 'Store Design' by Mr. J. C. Beaumont, M.C., B.A. [F] (containing many comments on recent experiences in the U.S.A.), and 'Professional Practice' by Mr. H. T. Seward [F]. Forthcoming lectures after the summer holidays, beginning in October, include 'Lessons of the South Bank Exhibition' by Mr. Misha Black, O.B.E., F.S.I.A., 'Architectural Criticism' by Abner of the ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 'Group Work' by Mr. L. M. De Syllas, A.A.Dip [A], of the Architects' Co-operative Partnership, and 'Recent Trends in Industrial Design' by Mr. Gordon Russell, C.B.E., M.C., R.D.I., F.S.I.A.

GENERAL NOTES

Correction

In the Handbook of the One Hundred Years of British Architecture 1851-1951 Exhibition, Manchester Town Hall is incorrectly described as Manchester City Hall and the architect is given as Sir Alfred Waterhouse who, as a Quaker, objected to titles on principle. Also in the last JOURNAL the wrong description of the Town Hall was repeated. We regret these errors.

Principal of the A.A. School

The Architectural Association invite applications for the post of Principal of their School of Architecture. Applicants should be, or should have been recently, practising as architects. The salary offered will be between £1,500 and £2,000 p.a., according to qualifications. Any appointment made will take effect not earlier than 10 September 1951 nor later than 1 September 1952. Applicants should send full particulars of their qualifications and experience to the Secretary, Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, to reach him before 1 September 1951.

International Student Service

The attention of members of the R.I.B.A. is drawn to the work being done by this Service. The activities of the British Co-operating Committee of the International Student Service are directed towards meeting the needs of students and professors without distinction of race, nationality, religion, political creed or social background.

The work of I.S.S. is financed entirely by voluntary contributions, which can be given for the general purposes of the organization or earmarked for any particular activity or area.

Full details of the various types of activity are given in the *I.S.S. Year Book* and in special reports. The General Secretary is Mr. Douglas Mayer, of 59 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (I.A.E.S.T.E.) The above Association was founded in London in 1948, with the object of providing undergraduate students of science, engineering, commerce, architecture, etc. with eight weeks' experience abroad in summer vacations.

There are now sixteen member countries in the Association—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S.A. During

the 1951 vacation over 2,000 students in all have been exchanged, of which 440 went abroad from Great Britain. Internationally there are more than 800 industrial and commercial concerns co-operating (177 in Great Britain) and 112 Universities and Colleges (22 in Great Britain). All the industries receiving students pay them sufficient to meet their living expenses in the country visited.

Members willing to receive foreign students for experience during the summer vacation of 1952 are asked to notify the Secretary of I.A.E.S.T.E., Mr. J. Newby, at the Association's Headquarters at Imperial College, South Kensington, London, S.W.7. Mr. Newby will arrange all the necessary documentation and administration, including the provision of Ministry of Labour Permits. Each foreign student received in Britain automatically makes available a further vacancy for a British University student abroad.

R.I.B.A. Golfing Society

The annual summer week-end meeting was held this year on 7 and 8 July at Deil.

The Captain's Cup and Silver Tankard, presented by Mr. H. St. J. Harrison [F], was won by Mr. A. D. McGill with a score of 79–10=69. The President's Prize and Silver Spoon was won by Mr. E. H. Firmin [A] with a score of 41½ points. The Allenby Bowl was won by Mr. W. D. White [A] with a score of 38 points. The Foursomes Competition was won by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A. [F] and Mr. A. D. McGill [A] with 34½ points.

The annual match against the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Golfing Society was played at New Zealand Golf Club, Byfleet, on Wednesday 18 July. Neither side was at full strength, and the matches were played off handicap. The Surveyors won the singles in the morning by 6 to 4, but the Architects won the foursomes in the afternoon by 4 to 1.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant, or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. L. N. Tiwari [A] has been appointed Senior Architect to the Government of the United Provinces, and his address is 15 Mall Avenue, U.P., Lucknow, India.

Mr. D. A. Birchett [A] has been appointed architect to Messrs. Shell Mex & B.P. Ltd. His address for all correspondence, etc., is Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Mr. Dorian H. S. Prince [A], of Lionel H. Fewster and Partners, 22 Conduit Street, London, W.1, and 6 Liverpool Terrace, Worthing, has now left the partnership on his appointment to the architectural staff of the Ministry of Works of the New Zealand Government. His new address is c/o The National Bank of New Zealand, 182 Featherston Street, Wellington, N.Z.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. Sidney W. Birnage, A.M.T.P.I. [A], is starting a private practice at 44 Union Street, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire, and will welcome trade catalogues etc.

Mr. F. Aylmer Howard [A] has commenced practice at 18 Market Place, Blandford, Dorset, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

The practice of **Mewes and Davis**, at 1 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, will be carried on by Mr. T. Spencer [F], following the death of his late partner, Mr. A. J. Davis [F].

Messrs. Cobb, Archer, Scammell and Lambert [F/F/A] have opened an office at No. 9 Suleman Street, Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box No. 521, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. Granville C. Pyne, A.A.Dipl. [A] has opened an office at 15 Phillimore Place, W.8 (WESTern 4418), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Messrs. Clayton and Black and Partners [F/L] have opened a London office at 16 Grenville Place, W.1 (TERminus 1107). This is in addition to the existing offices in Brighton, Portsmouth and Tunbridge Wells.

W. H. Saunders and Son [F/L/A], of Bank Chambers, 1 Carlton Crescent, Southampton, and at Portsmouth and Jersey, announce that as from 10 September they are opening a Midlands branch at Roslyn Chambers, 47 Warwick Road, Coventry.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. Derrick Rigby Childs, A.M.T.P.I. [A], has removed to 3 Manor House, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1 (PADddington 9488).

Mr. C. A. L. Levick, B.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. [A], has moved from 28 Rhodes House, 368 Smith Street, Durban, to 23 Lynford Place, Durban North, Natal, S. Africa.

Mr. Wilfrid Cantwell, B.Arch. [A], has transferred his offices from 13 Bachelor's Walk to 13 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

Mr. Arthur H. Laver, Dip.Arch. [A], has removed from 64 Claremont Avenue, Lemington-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, to 17 Hillcrest, Middle Herrington, Co. Durham, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc.

Mr. L. Prior Hale [L], is moving from 10 Whitmore Road, Beckenham, Kent, and will continue his practice at Milford House, Middleton Road, Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex (Middleton-on-Sea 742). He has appointed **Mr. Frank Risdon, A.A.Dipl. [F]**, 122 Barnfield Wood Road, Beckenham, Kent (Beckenham 6690), to act on his behalf in and around the London area as from 1 September next.

Mr. H. E. Buteux, A.M.T.P.I. [A], has moved from 19 Eastern Road, Wood Green, London, N.22, to 100 Walkern Road, Stevenage, Herts, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues etc. at his new address.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Associate seeks partnership, preferably in London area. Own practice, engaged upon all types of work. Capital available if necessary. Willing to consider purchase of existing practice outright. Box 58, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Member with wide experience seeks partnership or senior position leading thereto, London area preferred. Some capital available. Box 59, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Associate, A.M.T.P.I., Dip.T.P., with 20 years' experience in private and local government work including Town Planning, seeks partnership or senior position leading thereto. London, South or South-west England. Some capital available. Box 60, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Licentiate, age 50, desires partnership or senior appointment with partnership in view. Berks,

Oxon, Hants, West Sussex preferred but not essential. Capital available. Box 61, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Associate, University School and office trained, at present manager of London practice, seeks partnership where administrative and organising ability is required with London firm of contemporary outlook. Capital available. Box 62, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Fellow, with general practice in London, wishes to join forces with large firm or group. Capital available. Box 63, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Associate, 35 (Scot.), desires partnership or position leading thereto, London or provinces. Wide practical experience of control of major contracts from initial to final stages. Highly efficient business administrator. Box 66, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Associate wants post-war architectural periodicals. Any number. Names and price to Box 67, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Retired Fellow has for sale Stanley 12 in. dumpy level and tripod (no staff). Four-point setting. Needs slight adjustment. Box 64, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Contents of Architect and Surveyor's office, West Riding of Yorks, near Leeds, for sale; including engineer's antiquarian and double elephant boards, T-squares and plan chests, cupboards, typewriters, etc. Particulars on application. Box 65, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

A.B.S.

HOUSE PURCHASE LOANS

Normal Advance: 80 per cent. of Valuation. Interest 4½ per cent. gross. (Borrower pays Survey Fee and Legal Costs, totalling 1 per cent. of loan.)

Repayment by means of an Endowment Assurance term not exceeding 25 years.

Houses in course of erection: Advances increased to 90 per cent. of the controlled selling price.

Sitting Tenants: 100 per cent. advance considered.

Particulars from: The Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Tel: LANgham 5721.

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